FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Central Committee Secretaries Issue Communique AA 1
CEMA Multilateral Commission Ends Session AA 2
CEMA Metallurgical Session Signs Protocol AA 2

BULGARIA

Ministerial Council Bureau on Economic Tasks C 1
Delegate Addresses Brussels Disarmament Meeting C 1
Croatian, Slovenian Exhibitions Open 29 March C 2
Visit by Filipov C 2
Foreign Delegations Arrive for TU Congress C 2
Parliamentary Talks With Sweden Open in Sofia C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Strougal Submits Government Report to Assembly D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 31 Mar]
Further Reportage on Jaruzelski 5 Apr Visit D 7
'Comradely' Meeting With Husak D 7
Radio Report on Talks D 7
Husak Dinner Speech D 9
Jaruzelski Speech at Dinner D 11
Wreath-Laying Ceremony D 13
Delegation Departs 5 Apr D 13
Radio Views Visit D 14
Leaders Congratulate Hungarians on Anniversary D 14
[RUDE PRAVO 3 Apr]
PRACE Interviews Gaspar on Peace Initiative D 15

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Publishes State Border Law E 1
[27-28 Mar]

HUNGARY

NEPSZABADSAG Commentary on Reagan Statements F 1
[2 Apr]

POLAND

Reportage Continues on Jaruzelski CSSR Visit G 1
Activities in Prague G 1
Further Activities G 1
Talks Begin G 1
Czyrek Talks With Chnoupek G 2
Delegation Returns 5 Apr G 2
Press Reports G 2
CSSR Trade Agreement Fulfillment Reported 2 Apr G 3

Ministry Lifts Curfew Over Easter Weekend G 4
Reportage of PZPR Leadership Activities G 4
Kubiak Speaks at Lodz G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 1 Apr]
Siwak Speaks at Poznan G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 2 Apr]
Wozniak Attends Pila Plenum G 5
PZPR Theoretician Scores Dogmatism, Revisionism G 5
[Erazmus in TRYBUNA LUDU 2 Apr]
Socialist Youth Union Plenum Resolution Published G 6
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 30 Mar]
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Interviews SZSP Spokesman G 7
KZMP To Convene First Congress in April G 8
Economic Stabilization Program To Be Published G 8
Economic Plan for Near Future Discussed G 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 25 Mar]
Science Ministry Views Research Finance Reform G 10
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 22 Mar]
Mining Minister Chairs Council's First Session G 12
Transloading at Gdansk, Gdynia Ports Reported G 12
Deputy Minister Comments on Juvenile Delinquency G 13
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 31 Mar]
Courts Convict 52 in Military Prosecutors' Cases G 14
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI]
Periodical Traces Underground, Militiaman's Death G 15
[PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY]
RZECZPOSPOLITA Discusses Role of Future Unions G 16
Solidarity's Bujak, Kulerski on Union's Future G 16
[Rome LA REPUBBLICA 31 Mar]
Jaruzelski, Jablonski Greet Hungarian Counterparts G 19
SD Delegation Departs for GDR Party Congress G 19
Wreath Laid at Buchenwald G 19
Report on Milewski Speech to Fifth VCP Congress G 20
[cross-reference]
Corrections to Jaruzelski ZSL Plenum Address G 20
Briefs: Bydgoszcz Appointment G 20

ROMANIA

Ceausescu, Turkey's Evren Hold Official Talks H 1
Evren Pays Courtesy Call H 1
Begin Official Talks H 1
Ceausescu Dinner Toast H 2
Evren Toast H 5
RCP Plenum Appraisal of Foreign Policy H 6
Margaritescu Conducts Economic Talks in Britain H 10
Cuban Economic Delegation Visits 29 Mar-3 Apr H 11
Romanian-Cuban Scientific Talks Reported H 11

YUGOSLAVIA

USSR's Gromyko Holds Talks With Leaders 5 Apr I 1
Foreign Secretary Vrhovec I 1
Premier Djuranovic I 2
LCY's Dragosavac I 2
President Kraigher I 3

Moscow Ceremony Held in Square Named After Tito I 4
Vrhovec Visit to Greece Reported 2-3 April I 4
Athens Arrival I 4
Talks With Foreign Minister I 4
Meets Papandreou, Karamanlis I 5
Dinner Speeches I 5
Communique Issued I 7
Departs for Belgrade I 8
FEC Reports on Domestic, Foreign Issues I 8
[Vecovska in BORBA 31 Mar]
Kosovo Announces Security Exercise 6 April I 10
Kosovo Interior Secretary Talks of Hostile Acts I 10
Fadilj Hodza Addresses Djakovica LC Meeting I 11
JEDINSTVO Criticism of Pristina U. Cited I 12
[BORBA 3 Apr]
RILINDJA Reply to Jovanovic Complaint Noted I 13
[POLITIKA 29 Mar]
Slovene LC Central Committee Plenum Held 5 Apr I 13
Briefs: New Slovene Journalists' President I 13

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

AU051108 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prague, 1 Apr (Z) -- At the conclusion of the conference of the communist and workers parties' central committee secretaries from socialist countries, the following communique was issued on Thursday:

A conference of the communist and workers parties' central committees secretaries from socialist countries, which dealt with matters of political-organizational work, was held in Prague from 30 March to 1 April 1982.

It was attended by: Georgi Atanasov, Central Committee secretary, for the BCP; Mikulas Beno, Central Committee secretary, for the CPCZ; Ramon Machado Ventura, Politburo member and Central Committee Secretariat member, for the Communist Party of Cuba; (Sopha Khotphouthone), deputy head of Central Committee department, for the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; Karoly Nemeth, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, for the MSZMP; Sampilyn Jalan-Aajab, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, for the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, for the SED; Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, for the PZPR; Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and Central Committee secretary, for the RCP; Ivan Kapitonov, Central Committee secretary, for the CPSU; and (Vu Oanh), Central Committee member, for the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The conference was also attended by heads and deputy heads of the fraternal parties' Central Committee departments and by Konstantin Zarodov, chief editor of the peridocial PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM.

During the conference there was a broad exchange of experience on the enhancement of the role played by basic party organizations in implementing the party policy; on the strengthening of their influence on life in the working collectives; and on solving the socioeconomic tasks set by the congresses of the fraternal parties attending the conference.

The uniform view was expressed at the conference that the fraternal parties' leading role in society and in building socialism and communism is being implemented all the more successfully and fully, all the more effectively by the basic party organizations work. Their great ability to take action is the source of the party's strength and authority, and the guarantee of both its influence among the people and of the realization of its general political line, worked out while taking into consideration the specific conditions and peculiarities of every country on the basis of a creative application of Marxism-Leninism. It was stressed that to enhance the effectiveness of the basic party organizations' work and to activate them means to consolidate the party's foundations and its ties with the masses. The statements pointed out that the comprehensive improvement of the basic party organizations' activities acquires particular significance in view of the new and exacting tasks set by the fraternal parties' congresses, tasks which are now being resolved by the peoples of the countries of the socialist community.

The participants in the conference briefed themselves on the way each of the fraternal parties is solving the matters of organizational-political consolidation and improvement of the basic organizations' work, and also matters concerning the enhancement of their role in realizing the economic and social policy and in economic and cultural construction. A great deal of attention was devoted to the growth of the basic party organizations' and communists' responsibility for the ideological education of the masses and for the creation of a healthy moral-political atmosphere in working collectives.

It was stressed at the conference that it is the mission of basic party organizations to contribute with their entire activity toward developing the working people's working and social activity, and toward tightly cementing them on ideological foundations and on the principles of collectivism, comradeship and mutual assistance.

In this connection the participants in the conference dealt with the role of party organizations as the political core of working collectives, and with the way they are contributing, together with trade union, youth union and other mass organizations, to expanding the working people's participation in the management of production and of state and social affairs. They stressed the significance of the activities of party bodies and basic organizations in educating the working people in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism, and in developing and deepening friendly contacts and cooperation among the fraternal parties in various spheres, in the fight peace and social progress.

The conference devoted great attention to the topical matters of intraparty work. It pointed out that the basic organizations are playing an extremely important role in raising the quality of the membership base, in consolidating the ideological and organizational unity of party ranks, and in strengthening the vanguard role of party members on the basis of developing intraparty democracy and of consolidating party discipline.

Matters of perfecting the structure of basic party organizations were also comprehensively assessed, with the aim of activating work among the masses and deepening the party's influence in all sectors of economic, cultural and state construction. The participants analyzed the practices in the management of basic organizations by higher party bodies and their work with the elected aktiv. They stressed that the all-round improvement of the party committees' management activity is the most important condition of the high activity and the ability to take action of the basic links of party structure and of all party members.

The Prague conference was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, in the spirit of equal rights, international solidarity, unity and cohesion.

CEMA MULTILATERAL COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

AU031528 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Apr 82 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Wednesday the sixth meeting of the multilateral commission for the overall coordination of cooperation of the interested CEMA countries and the SFRY in the production of nuclear power plant equipment ended in Berlin." The commission discussed a report on the level of implementation of the agreement on multilateral international specialization and cooperation of the production and the mutual deliveries of nuclear powerplant equipment in the period 1981-1990. The report states that this far-reaching agreement, which is unique in international practice, is being consistently implemented. The commission adopted a communique which states that the commission mainly dealt with the level of implementation of the mutual delivery commitments for 1982 and 1983. "It was stated that the comprehensive work done by the partners to the agreement has guaranteed the implementation in due time of the main commitments envisaged in the agreement."

CEMA METALLURGICAL SESSION SIGNS PROTOCOL

AU011730 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The representatives of the CEMA member countries concerned with cooperation in the sphere of nonferrous metallurgy signed a protocol in Kurdzhali today. The protocol provides for increasing the deliveries and production of new machines as well as gallery borers for producing and ore dressing up to 1985.

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL BUREAU ON ECONOMIC TASKS

AU051930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The Bureau of the Council of Ministers has discussed the most urgent tasks related to implementing the instructions of Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the expanded plenum of the BCP Burgas Okrug Committee, which took place on 12 March. In implementation of the decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, a council on agrarian matters has been created at the Council of Ministers, which is to be headed by the chairman of the Council of Ministers. The agrarian council will coordinate the activity of all ministries and departments and all other factors connected with the comprehensive development of the agro-industrial complex and the accelerated intensification of agriculture. The Bureau of the Council of Ministers reviewed the issue of improving the financial situation of the economic organizations, increasing their effectiveness and better using the monetary funds, in accordance with the economic approach and its mechanism. The bureau adopted decisions which obligate the economic organizations to better use their reserves while preparing their plans, and to pay special attention to fully utilizing the production capacities, liquidating the weaknesses in production organization and decreasing the use of materials, raw materials, fuels and energy.

The ministries and departments have been asked to actively exercise their functions as state organs, render assistance to the economic organization in order to secure the necessary financial resources and increase control over the right proportion between increasing labor productivity and wages.

The Bureau of the Council of Ministers also reviewed a proposal on complex measures for economically and effectively using fuels, energy, raw materials and other materials, in the separate areas and spheres of national economy during the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The ministers and leaders of economic organizations were obliged to inform the working collectives as soon as possible on the measures which have been adopted, and which are to be used for enriching the counterplans for this year.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES BRUSSELS DISARMAMENT MEETING

AU031719 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Brussels, 3 Apr (BTA) -- At the international conference of non-governmental organisations opened here on "Disarmament and Development" Bulgaria's representative Prof. Yanko Vekilov, member of the National Peace Committee, took the floor.

In his statement he emphasized: "We take into account that Europe has become the cradle of international detente, but for the last few years the danger of war on our continent has grown. The main reason for it is the NATO decision to deploy US medium range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Apart from it the US Government declared they allowed for the possibility that Europe may become a theatre of hostilities. The deployment of these new missiles increases the risks of a world nuclear disaster. The states adherents to peace and the European public have to do whatever is necessary to avert the most disastrous which cannot be repaired".

He said that in this critical and alarming moment for the life of the European peoples the Soviet Government gave fresh proof of its peace-loving policy. A telling example of this is its decision on introducing unilaterally a moratorium on the deployment of medium range missiles on the European territory as from March 16th of this year.

Stating that Bulgaria will continue in future its policy of peace, goodneighbourliness and cooperation, Prof. Vekilov stressed that she proposes that the Balkans are turned into a nuclear-free zone, into one of friendship and development of bilateral economic, political, scientific and cultural relations.

CROATIAN, SLOVENIAN EXHIBITIONS OPEN 29 MARCH

AU291512 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 29 Mar (BTA) -- The geographic proximity and the common interests are factors favouring the extending of economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This was emphasized here today by Mr Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber for Commerce and Industry, at the opening of the economic exhibition of the SR of Croatia and the SR of Slovenia. He pointed out that for the last twenty years the trade between the two states has been doubled every five years. In the 1981-1985 period the trade is envisaged to grow more than 2.5-fold as compared to the one achieved in the previous five years. Mr Petur Rusev said that this growth will be attained on the basis of the specialization and joint branches, namely: mechanical engineering and electronics, the chemical industry, metallurgy, the light industry and engineering. It was stressed that in cooperating with Yugoslavia Bulgaria is not led by ad hoc considerations.

Mr Jekoslav Cemeljic, deputy president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly and president of the economic chamber of the federal republic, made a positive assessment of bilateral economic cooperation. He pointed out that there were possibilities for stepping up reciprocal trade, for extending specialization and joint production, for cooperation in third markets.

184 firms show their exhibits at the display, which will be closed on April 4th of this year. Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, ministers and economic leaders, attended the opening of the exhibition.

Visit by Filipov

AU022014 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov, accompanied by Andrey Lukanov, ministers, economic leaders as well as by Danilo Puric, Yugoslav ambassador to Bulgaria, has visited the economic exhibition of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, organized in Sofia. At the meeting which followed, Comrade Grisha Filipov emphasized that this exhibition was a continuation of a nice and pleasant tradition and it will contribute to drawing the two peoples closer together as well as to developing and deepening the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on a stable and promising basis.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR TU CONGRESS

AU051927 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, trade union delegations have arrived in Bulgaria to participate in the Ninth Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, from the following: Iraq, Democratic Yemen, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Jordan, Kampuchea, Cyprus, Colombia, Lebanon, Madagascar, Palestine, Finland, Sri Lanka, and a delegation of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions.

PARLIAMENTARY TALKS WITH SWEDEN OPEN IN SOFIA

AU051034 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Talks opened today in Sofia between a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and a Swedish parliamentary delegation, headed by Ingemund Bengtsson, speaker of the Swedish parliament. In a friendly atmosphere the two delegations briefed each other on the activities and structure of parliaments in both countries and it was pointed out that the expansion of relations between them will contribute to the intensification of Bulgarian-Swedish cooperation in all sectors.

STROUGAL SUBMITS GOVERNMENT REPORT TO ASSEMBLY

AU011815 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Mar 82 pp 1, 3, 4

["CSSR Government Report on the Fulfillment of Its Program Declaration, Submitted by Comrade L. Strougal," CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier, at the fourth joint session of the two Federal Assembly chambers and on 30 March in Prague]

[Excerpts] The federal government is striving to fulfill its program, encompassing all sphres of social life, in close collaboration with the governments of the two republics, and to fulfill it consistently and step by step.

The conditions under which this is being done are none too easy. Many domestic problems, particularly in the economic sphere, as well as the urgent need to change the core of economic advance demand new approaches to the realization of economic policy. At the same time it is also necessary to take into account the aggravated international situation ensuing as a consequence of the U.S. aggressive policy and the U.S. endeavor to disrupt, through coarse pressure and with the aid of political and economic sanctions, the unity of the socialist community, and to reverse the development which is aiming toward fruitful cooperation among states with different social systems.

In the spirit of the conclusions adopted by the 16th party congress and the following CPCZ Central Committee sessions last October and December, the issues of our national economy were frankly and critically assessed, and the directions of its further advance delineated.

Referring to the government declaration of last June and to the important legislation adopted with respect to the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the state budget for 1982, I can concentrate in my report on the basic matters of the development of economy and society, and on our state's international position.

The management of the national economy, concern for the growth of its efficiency and effectiveness represent the main content of the federal government's activity. In our everyday life we all are feeling the complications accompanying our current economic development and the problems which we are grappling with, and which we must cope with in our effort to achieve a turn in the realization of our party's economic strategy -- to shift our economy to the path of intensive development.

At the same time it is necessary to realize that we are working not only under the pressure of businesslike problems, but -- and this is no less important -- also under the pressure of time. That is why the demand for a turn in approaches and working methods and for the improvement of management work -- a demand valid for all of us, for the management and technical cadres and for the research base -- is coming to the fore with particular sharpness.

Even though we should have accomplished more in the first year of the 5-year plan than we really did, it was impossible to cope with everything. The important thing is to make use of the experience we have gained. It is necessary to continue proceeding purposefully, because it is impossible to climb down from the principles and rules adopted. We are saying this because trends are being manifested to change or loosen the measures which are having a harsh impact on the economic sphere. Certainly, according to the experience gained, we will be changing certain partial aspects; but we will always be doing this in the spirit of the basic principles of the management system, so as to raise its overall effectiveness.

It is known that, on the basis of the party Central Committee's resolution of last October, we are introducing certain changes in planning and management also in agriculture. The adjustments of economic tools and the expansion of scope for selecting the forms of remuneration are being positively appraised in the agricultural plants, as is the fact that the binding determination of average wages has been given up.

Changes in the planning of small investments, as well as increased independence in the creation of the plan, were also welcomed.

Of course, if we look at how these correct principles are being implemented in practice, we cannot be satisfied at all. A lot can be rectified even this year. The important thing is that the new measures should be fully reflected in the planning and management practice in the preparation of plans for the following years of the 5-year plan. Here, too, it is valid that the set principles must be consistently realized in practice.

We are aware that our management system still lacks measures which would comprehensively and more effectively help the scientific-technical advance to assert itself as the decisive factor of the intensification of our economy. It is true that the measures so far adopted, in the form of the index of the appropriate type of net production, the underscored role of profit, the index of profitability of the production assets, and the cost-accounting method of financing a part of investments through the development funds, are all operating in this direction. But this influence is not sufficiently emphatic and comprehensive. That is why the party's Central Committee Presidium and the government have decided on the appropriate central bodies submitting proposals which would lead toward strengthening the role of scientific-technical advance in our economy.

These matters are also closely connected with the problems of raising the effectiveness of our foreign trade relations. The prerequisites for this are: good quality and technical standards of products, and also a better coordination of production and foreign trade, their mutual interlinkage, and the overall improvement of commercial work. At present, the solution of these questions is being prepared for appraisal. In this context we devote considerable attention to the integration processes, and especially to cooperation and specialization with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. We want the management system to alleviate and more emphatically support direct contacts between both the central and the lower economic bodies of socialist states, and also the establishment of joint production, scientific-research, trade and other organizations, thus contributing toward a rapprochement of the CEMA states' economic mechanisms.

We are also preparing certain measures in the sector of capital construction, above all, the adjustment of methods used in working out invoices and making payments for investment work and deliveries, which is meant to contribute toward stepping up the economic pressure on adherence to the construction deadlines, on the reduction of the number of uncompleted construction projects and on adherence to the project parameters of the site that is being commissioned.

In connection with ensuring this year's plan, we must again stress the need of the people's broader and more effective participation in resolving the exacting tasks in our national economy. In the name of the federal government I want to say frankly that the critical remarks voiced in this context at the annual members meetings, conferences and congresses of trade union bodies and organizations were, for the most part, completely justified. It is becoming apparent that some economic executives in plants, enterprises, economic production units and, after all, also on the central level, are overlooking this aspect of the matter, forgetting that the substance of management does not lie in management activities or technological procedures alone, but in influencing the people; and that in our circumstances, in the existing social ownership, they are merely commissioned by the people to do their work, and it is the people who are the administrators and masters making the decisions.

Surely the realization of a number of critical remarks made by the people would benefit our common cause. That is why the leading workers must not spare any effort to do everything for their implementation. Simply, one of the leading economic workers' most important duties is to create conditions for the assertion of good ideas, for the people's active participation, for the development of their initiative. The new measures in management are creating greater scope for such practices.

And the important thing is that they are orienting the initiative in the needed direction -- toward qualitative viewpoints, toward raising the quality of production, toward savings and a higher valorization of raw and other materials and energy.

If we assess the effectiveness of counter-planning, which has been recently introduced, from these viewpoints, we cannot be satisfied. The positive examples of its utilization are still rather isolated and on the whole they are not yielding the results we expected. Of course, the path planned is correct. Where we have been unsuccessful today, we will improve tomorrow; and the planning practices, from top to bottom, must establish prerequisites for this.

I emphasize again that the measures so far realized in the management system are regarded by us as the beginning of our efforts to go over to intensifying the economy and to achieving its higher effectiveness and efficiency. The perfection of the management system is not merely one of a number of tasks. It is an irreplaceable tool for mastering the problems of further advance which await us in the eighties, a tool which must be fully used in specific management work, which must be constantly improved, and the effectiveness of which must be constantly raised. In this respect the central bodies are preparing appropriate proposals for assessment.

Permit me now to remark on some aspects of culture, education and medical care. We consider it significant that we have been able to place roughly 100,000 more children in kindergartens than we originally envisaged; and that at present about 85 percent of children of the appropriate age groups are going to kindergarten.

Recently we have been hearing that we are rearing more secondary-school and university-level graduates than our practical needs. Obviously such opinions proceed from certain difficulties in placing the graduates of certain fields of study in jobs.

At the same time, it is a fact that jobs demanding university-level qualifications are filled with university graduates only 65 percent; and jobs demanding secondary-school qualifications only 72 percent. The solution of this situation is certainly not easy and requires a sensitive approach.

Both in our medium- and long-term plans, we will have to harmonize our intentions in student education with the society's needs. Such work is now underway. We expect the government in the near future to adjust the methods for placing school graduates in jobs so that they will find work in the fields for which the secondary or university-level school has prepared them.

Men and women comrades, the year that has passed since the 16th CPCZ Congress has fully confirmed the congress analysis of the international situation and the urgency of realizing the set international political intentions; the federal government had pledged itself to implement them in its program declaration.

The basic line of our foreign policy, which is part of the coordinated efforts of the Warsaw Pact member countries, is aimed at preserving and developing all the values accrued in the process of international detente.

With this knowledge, the 16th congress of our Communist Party has fully identified itself with the conclusions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, which had adopted a peace program for the eighties -- a program confirming and further developing the general line of the socialist foreign policy, the line aimed at averting war, limiting feverish armament, disarming, and preserving and further deepening the process of detente.

Today we can responsibly claim that, in spite of the sharp clashes between the forces of process and those of reaction, between the forces of socialism and of imperialism, the forces of war and those of peace, world peace has been preserved. Moreover, the political dialogue of states with different social systems has continued, including summit talks.

Simply, even at the time of a strong anti-Soviet and antisocialist hysteria, the United States did not succeed in inducing its allies to completely renounce the spirit of the Helsinki conference. In Western Europe we even see a wave of peace and antiwar movement, which is developing and which is aimed against the NATO plans, against all further armament and against the deployment of new medium-range missiles on the territories of West European states.

It is obvious that the current American administration is losing the so-greatly-needed realism in international affairs. And so it is leading the world to a fateful crossroads, where mankind's future is irresponsibly placed at a risk. The countries of the socialist community are subjected to threats and hateful accusations, so very familiar from the cold war period.

All these steps are accompanied by the endeavor to change the existing military-strategic equilibrium between the East and West, to achieve a military supremacy, to pursue a policy from the positions of strength and diktat. One is striving to foist a new round of feverish armament on the whole world.

Thus the cause of defending peace is coming to the fore with unprecedented seriousness.

In this situation it is naturally necessary to ask: Where are the causes of such a course on the part of the imperialist circles, which starting points must we adhere to, what specifically follows from this for our foreign-political activity?

It is necessary to remember that the Western world is a constant crisis of capitalism, a crisis multiplied by great class defeats of imperialism, by new shocks enveloping the economic base and the superstructure of the capitalist world. The number of social conflicts is growing, the curve of inflation and unemployment is rising. Imperialism is reacting to these difficulties and shocks by taking an adventurous foreign line.

This is particularly manifested in the military sphere. For the first time in history, the U.S. armament budget has gone beyond $200 billion. The NATO militarists are demanding new mass destruction weapons. New arms systems, the neutron bomb, and chemical weapons are being introduced in production. The so-called complementary arms program of the NATO pact countries and plans for deploying 572 American medium-range missiles on the territories of five West European states are proof of these dangerous endeavors. Their realization would create a new strategic situation. Our continent would change into a large military training ground, into what is literally a U.S. base of operations. Moreover, a whole series of dangerous war doctrines has been born, primarily in the United States: One on the defense of U.S. vital interests all over the world, with the aid of so-called rapid deployment forces; another on the preemptive nuclear attack; on the intimidating blow; on defense on the adversary's territory; and on a limited nuclear war in Europe. Thus the warmongering circles are no longer making a secret of the fact that they are envisaging an attack.

The socialist countries are setting up against this policy a principled, purposeful and long-range policy aimed at preserving peace and at cooperation among nations. They are flexibly tying the defense of achievements to an active offensive in the key areas of world politics. In critical moments, they preserve their calmness and prudence, filled with historical optimism and with faith in their own strength and the authority of socialism in the world.

Peace in Europe must be preserved also for the coming generations. This is the aim of the Soviet proposals on the basic solution of the matter of medium-range weapons, from their reduction and up to their complete liquidation, proposals which were developed a few days ago in Comrade Brezhnev's new initiative, submitted at the 17th congress of Soviet trade unions and dealing with a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the Soviet Union. This can revive the USSR-U.S. negotiations in Geneva -- provided, naturally, that the American attempts to lead the talks into a blind alley by unacceptable proposals on a unilateral weakening of the other side end. Together with the important proposals on a mutual commitment not to start a new round of the arms race, these initiatives represent a sincere expression

of the Soviet Union's will for peace and for the conclusion of a bilaterally acceptable agreement, which we fully endorse. We are also interceding for the proposals on creating nuclear-free zones in the individual parts of Europe, and also on other continents. I am saying this emphatically, at the legislative body of a country which has not even one missile with a nuclear charge on its territory, and which has been proving its longing for peace throughout its entire history.

In this we proceed from the basic principles of the Leninist idea of foreign policy, and we are fully aware of our responsibility at the watershed of two different social systems.

In the past period, too, we devoted primary care to developing relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union, in all spheres and on a qualitatively higher level. Undoubtedly these relations are becoming increasingly comprehensive, increasingly effective; they have achieved an unprecedented scope. Above all, this is the result of the regular meetings of general secretaries, Comrades Brezhnev and Husak, and of the everyday collaboration of our communist parties. We consider it important that the achievement of the great goals of the Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, as well as the materialization of a number of other agreements and accords in all spheres of cooperation, are the object of lasting care for the party and state bodies on all levels.

We are developing a new type of interstate relations, relations that are friendly and mutually advantageous in all spheres of social life, also with other fraternal countries. Even in the brief period since the government declaration, we can document with a number of latest examples how we jointly arose for the defense of the cause of world socialism and general progress. We can also positively appraise the results of the purposeful coordination of economic plans and of cooperation in the production, trade and scientific-technical sphere. In this connection I would particularly like to emphasize the development of our relations with the first socialist state on the American continent -- the Republic of Cuba. This courageous country, which is again warding off U.S. threats and provocations, has forever won our hearts and our helping hands.

A few words about the Polish People's Republic, our great socialist neighbor.

On 13 December 1981, when Poland's socialist and patriotic forces crossed the plans of domestic and extraneous counterrevolutionary forces and took the path of renewal, we welcomed this with gratification. As we can see, the PZPR leadership, the Military Council of National Salvation and the government are succeeding in their work. They are succeeding in it despite the difficulties caused to the country by the forces of disintegration. At the same time I want to say that we are, and will continue, helping our neighbors as best we can. We believe that socialist construction will continue in Poland, that Poland will continue to remain a firm link of the socialist community as corresponds to the spirit and letter of our treaty of alliance, which celebrated its 35th anniversary a few days ago. Simultaneously we will resolutely oppose everybody and anybody abusing the temporary difficulties of the Polish state and meddling in its internal affairs.

The conclusions from the trip of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation, led by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, to the socialist countries of Southeast Asia -- the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea -- are being successfully realized. We appreciate the successes achieved by these friendly fraternal countries and we are helping them in every manner in renewing their national economy and in their courageous battle against foreign interference.

We are in favor of developing interstate contacts and mutually advantageous cooperation with the PRC. We believe that the new Soviet proposals, submitted by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in Tashkent, will not remain without an echo, and that they will contribute toward improving China's relations with the countries of the socialist community, which have so far been sometimes negatively influenced by the current Chinese leadership's rapprochement with imperialism.

Our contacts with the developing world are entering an undoubtedly higher phase. Here we are standing at the beginning of an effective and mutually advantageous cooperation of the entire socialist community with that part of the globe in Asia, Africa and Latin America which formerly was being exploited by imperialism.

Last year we further developed our relations with the countries closest to us. During the visit of the party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Cezchoslovakia, we strengthened our ties with this state, which today is resolutely warding off the joint onslaught of the domestic and foreign reaction. We supported the proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to end the undeclared war against this country by political means, and thus to establish conditions for peaceful construction work. During the visit of the state and party delegation to Aden, we expanded cooperation with the People's Republic of Yemen. Undoubtedly fruitful negotiations on a top party and state level were conducted by us with Socialist Ethiopia, the People's Republic of Angola, and the People's Republic of Mozambique. A set of concluded documents, but particularly of development programs, confirms our effort not only to help but above all to cooperate. We also emphatically supported the progressive efforts of the Government of Grenada and the Republic of Nicaragua, which are directly threatened by foreign aggression.

We do not forget that the struggle against imperialism and its allies is conducted also on other fronts, above all in the Middle East; there Israel, supported by the United States, is continuing its expansionist policy. We resolutely condemn the annexation of the Golan Heights which, together with other provocative steps, is further exacerbating the tense situation in that part of the world and making it more difficult to achieve a just solution of the Palestine people's national and state rights. We speak in favor of halting the war between Iraq and Iran, which is harmful for the cause of progress as well as serving the interests of imperialism; on top of that, it has a harsh impact on the people of both these states, to whom we are bound by traditional friendship.

I cannot omit that Czechoslovakia's ties with the progressive Arab countries -- the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyan, which was visited by our party and state delegation headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, and also the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria and the Syrian Arab Republic -- have received many stimuli. Our contacts with a number of other countries, in the first place the Republic of India, the Federal Republic of Nigeria and so forth, have continued smoothly.

To sum up we have always stood, and will continue standing, on the side of all oppressed, at the side of all those who are waging a struggle for progress and the welfare of their people. This also means the side of the Nonaligned Movement, the share of which in the battle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism and for a lasting peace we highly appraise.

In the past period, too, we continued the political dialogue with certain developed capitalist states. We are developing and want to develop this cooperation with mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs, and without any discrimination. The results, particularly those in the trade and economic spheres, as well as in the exchange of cultural values, confirm for us the bilaterally advantageous nature of this cooperation.

A special place continues to be held by relations with Austria and the FRG, as our immediate neighbors. Relations with Finland, Greece, the Republic of Cyprus, Japan and other states are also undoubtedly alive.

After many years of negotiations we have finally concluded the affair of Czechoslovak currency gold. This January agreements were signed between the CSSR and the United States, and between the CSSR and Great Britain, on the settlement of open claims and financial matters, which had been dragging on since World War II and which burdened our relations with the countries in question. This February a part of the golden treasure, weighing 18.4 tons, returned to our fatherland; it included the historic coins which the Nazis had robbed from us in 1939. At the same time, we paid the United States and Great Britain for their claims, to the tune of $130 million.

We fully realize how much energy must be devoted to cooperation along other lines. We consider interparliamentary contacts extremely significant. We vitally need informal contacts among social organizations, among journalists, scientists, figures of culture and arts, in fact among all individuals who can expand the front of struggle for human understanding and general peace.

Men and women comrades, it unambigously follows from all that has been said here about the tasks in the sphere of foreign policy that the demands placed on all workers in foreign service will be steadily increasing -- regardless of whether the persons work in the diplomatic of trade sphere, in the economic, scientific-technical or cultural propaganda sphere. At the same time, it is necessary to consistently see to the principles of high effectiveness and maximum thrift. I am convinced that the workers of our foreign service will, as to date, spare no effort or talent to continue successfully fulfilling the exacting tasks set before them by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JARUZELSKI 5 APR VISIT

'Comradely' Meeting With Husak

LD051208 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] A friendly meeting took place at Prague Castle today between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation.

The meeting was characterized by a cordial and comradely atmosphere. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski is leading a party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic which arrived by air this morning on an official friendly visit. At Ruzne Airport the highest Polish representatives were welcomed by Comrade Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal, the federal premier, and other party and state representatives.

After the first cordial welcome to Czechoslovak soil, Pioneers greeted the delegation with bouquets of red flowers. After the national anthems of Poland and Czechoslovakia, accompanied by a 21-gun salute, Comrades Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak inspected an honorary unit of a Prague regiment. A warm welcome was prepared for the Polish party and state delegation by Prague workers who assembled at the airport. After the welcome at Ruzne Airport, the highest Polish and Czechoslovak representatives set off for Prague Castle.

Crowds of workers and young people of the capital of our republic welcomed the guests from fraternal Poland in the Hrdacany Square. Girls in national costume greeted Comrades Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak in the traditional way with bread and salt. The highest party and state representatives of both states inspected an honorary unit of the castle guard in the castle court yard.

Radio Reports on Talks

LD051702 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Talks between the party and state delegations of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Polish People's Republic took place at Prague Castle this afternoon.

The Czechoslovak delegation was headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. The Polish delegation was headed by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation. The top party and state representatives of Czechoslovakia and Poland briefed each other on the situation in the two parties and countries and they exchanged views on the development of bilateral relations and assessed the topical questions of international politics.

Comrade Gustav Husak stressed the interest of Czechoslovakia in the further development and deepening of the traditional fraternal relations with neighboring Poland based on close cooperation between the two parties, an agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, a joint obligation in defending socialism stemming from membership in the Warsaw treaty, as well as economic cooperation within the framework of CEMA. He expressed the support of the Czechoslovak communists and all the people for the sincere struggle of the PZPR and all the patriotic forces in Poland to strengthen the power of the people and to overcome the consequences of the dual social and economic crisis. Comrad Gustav Husak noted that the proclamation of the state of emergency in Poland, which foiled the plans of the counterrevolutionary forces and the liquidation of the socialist order, has provided the prerequisites for the Polish society, led by the PZPR, to overcome the difficulties of the present complicated period. The Czechoslovak people accept these resolute measures with full understanding. Comrade Gustav Husak voiced the belief that the PZPR will renew its leading role and will be politically and organizationally strengthened by the principles of Marxism-Leninism. He assured the Polish representatives that their country will always have a faithful and reliable friend in Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke in detail about the tasks for the party and the entire Polish society stemming from the Ninth PZPR Congress and from the seventh session of its Central Committee and about the effort of the party to develop all-round activity on the basis of Leninist principles, to enhance [party] unity and organization and to mobilize the working people towards fulfillment of the national economic tasks. He thanks the CPCZ and Socialist Czechoslovakia for the support and help which they have extended to the Polish communists and to all the Polish people in the spirit of socialist internationalism. He stressed that Poland, as a firm link of the socialist community, will strengthen the relations of sincere friendship and firm alliance with the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and the other fraternal countries in the interests of socialism and peace. Poland is determined to assist in strengthening the cohesion and the further growth of the authority of the socialist states and to contribute towards their reliable defense.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski also exchanged views on the topical issues of the current international situation. They pointed to the fact that imperialism, in attempting to find a way out of the continually deepening general crisis of capitalism, is unleashing a new round of the arms race, attempting to disturb the unity of the socialist states and resorting to slander campaigns against the countries of true socialism, as well as to attempts at direct interference into their internal affairs. They condemned the attacks against the USSR and Poland which have become a part of the official foreign policy of the United States and its allies. They also gave their full support to the new peace proposals of the USSR which were presented at the Soviet trade unions congress and in Tashkent by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the supreme Soviet presidium. The talks, which confirmed a full identity of views of the two parties and states on the questions under discussion, were characterized by a cordial comradely atmosphere.

Husak Dinner Speech

LD052112 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, at a dinner at Prague Castle on 5 April in honor of the Polish party and state delegation, led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Jaruzelski, esteemed comrades, dear Polish friends. Allow me again to cordially greet and welcome in Prague, on behalf of the Central Committee of our party, government and the entire Czechoslovak people, as well as on my behalf, the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic. It is with particular pleasure that I welcome Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation of the Polish People's Republic. We consider your visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic as an important step toward strengthening the friendship and alliance between our parties, countries and peoples which was formed and strengthened particularly during the struggles of our peoples against fascism, as well as during the common path of the construction of the socialist society.

Even today this friendship, resting on the principles of socialist internationalism, represents a firm basis of our mutual relations and the further development of mutually advantageous cooperation. Meetings of party and state representatives of the socialist countries have always been significant impulses for the further development of mutual contacts, the strengthening of friendship and the deepening of cooperation in accordance with the interests of their peoples, as well as for the strengthening of unity and joint progress of the entire socialist community. So much greater is the importance attached by us to our present meeting which is taking place at a time when People's Poland is undergoing a difficult period and when the development of the world situation arouses deep concern.

The working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia followed with great uneasiness the escalation of the crisis situation in your country. The peoples of our homeland, instructed by pre-World War II events, appreciate the fact that they have in People's Poland a friendly, fraternal socialist state at their northern border, which is a border of peace, friendship, stability and cooperation. Antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces in Poland were threatening the socialist advantages of the Polish people and state and, united with reactionary forces in the world, they also threatened the political stability and peace in Europe, as well as beyond its borders. That is why last December the Czechoslovak people accepted with full understanding and sympathies the supreme decision of the leading Polish organs, headed by Comrade Jaruzelski, to stand up against the forces of the counter-revolution, against the growing threat of political and economic chaos and anarchy in the interest of strengthening the socialist system and in the interest of the working people of their country.

Dear comrades, we assure you that the socialist forces of the Polish People's Republic, faithful and devoted to socialism, have in Czechoslovakia a strong, faithful and reliable ally. We are aware of the fact that the PZPR, and the Polish people are facing a complicated and responsible task of political and economic stabilization and normalization. In this difficult period, in tackling significant tasks, you can lean on the firm solidarity, support and comradely help of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, as well as the other states of the socialist community.

We support your effort for the renewal of the leading role of the PZPR, so that the broadest strata of the Polish people might unite around the PZPR yet again. We support your effort for the elimination of mistakes and blunders over the past few years, for rebuilding the economy and tackling social problems and for strengthening Socialist Poland.

We have indignantly condemned and have resolutely rejected the attempts of the imperialist circles of the United States and its allies at interfering in the internal affairs of Poland. These circles deny the Polish people the right to decide independently about their own affairs and, by means of discriminatory measures, they are attempting to thwart and disturb the efforts of the Polish people for overcoming the crisis ridden situation. This hypocritical policy reveals the true intentions of the enemies of Socialist Poland, their wrath over the fact that the resolute action of the patriotic, socialism-devoted forces thwarted their hopes and expectations of a reversal of socialist development in the Polish People's Republic and of its uprooting from the alliance of the socialist community.

Dear Polish friends, we attach great importance to the further development and deepening of our mutual relations in the political, economic, scientific, technological, ideological, and other spheres. The firm basis of these relations is formed by close ties between the CPCZ and the PZPR, as well as by the bilateral treaty of friendship and mutual assistance concluded 35 years ago and renewed in 1967. The current stage of your struggle for social, political and economic consolidation puts the active solution of economic problems in the forefront. We are convinced that the development of economic cooperation, which we discussed during our talks today and which is the topic of concrete negotiations between the appropriate state and economic organs, will be beneficial and useful for either side. Czechoslovak-Polish economic cooperation has many years of deep tradition and there are good prerequisites toward its further development for the benefit of the peoples of our two countries. We consider orientation toward long-term forms of cooperation as particularly necessary and urgent, while using the possibilities provided by the advanced industrial potential of our two countries. What will be involved will be, above all, the development of specialization and cooperation in industry, as well as in other spheres in which there is the need to continue broadening the well-tried traditional ties of cooperation. These joint intentions, as well as concrete plans for bilateral cooperation agree with the aims which are being discussed, on a multilateral basis, within the CEMA framework.

Dear Polish friends, your visit to Czechoslovakia is taking place at the time when there is a worldwide intensification of the struggle between the forces of socialism, progress and peace on the one hand and the forces of imperialism, reaction and war on the other. Due to the dangerous, aggressive policy of the United States and its allies in NATO — the policy which recklessly disturb the valid and generally recognized norms of international relations — there have been, particularly recently, serious complications in the international situation and a sharpening of international tension. Directly endangered are the results of the process of detente and the development of peaceful cooperation between states which are significantly expressed in the results of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The most aggressive forces of imperialism, headed by the United States, escalate the arms race, attempt to disturb the existing balance of power and try to gain military strategic preponderance over the states of the socialist community. The USSR and the other socialist countries are exerting great coordinated effort in order to thwart this destructive development, which is destructive for peace and the security of peoples, and in order to avert the threat of war.

The path toward achieving this aim sets forth a peace program, adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress as well as other concrete steps by the USSR -- among which an important place is taken by the significant proposals by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- at the recent Soviet trade unions congress and at the meeting in Tashkent. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic fully supports this peace policy, the relentless initiative of the USSR and the personal initiative of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Together with other countries of the socialist community, with all the peace-loving and progressive forces, we will continue to take an active part in its promotion and development.

Dear comrades, it is more valid today than ever before that the basic condition and the necessary prerequisite for further successful progress in building socialism, in the joint struggle for averting the threat of war and in the development of peaceful cooperation between states is firm friendship, alliance and multilateral cooperation with the USSR, unity and joint action of the states of the socialist community. This is the lasting basis of the foreign policy of our state.

I am glad to be able to note that our talks today were characterized by a full agreement of views, a determination to deepen mutual cooperation between our parties and countries, a desire to further strengthen the unity and alliance, to perfect coordination and to deepen the cooperation of states of the socialist community on the well-tried foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Jaruzelski Speech at Dinner

LD052130 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Speech delivered by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation at a 5 April dinner held at Prague Castle, hosted by CSSR President Gustav Husak in honor of the Polish party and state delegation -- recorded in Polish with superimposed Czech translation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Husak, dear Czechoslovak friends. On behalf of the Polish party and state delegation I would like to express sincere satisfaction with the progress and results of our visit in the fraternal Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in your beautiful capital city, Prague. We thank you for your friendly welcome and for your kind words expressed in the address of our party, state and the Polish people.

Our visit is taking place at a time when we are recalling the 35th anniversary of the treaty on friendship and mutual aid signed in Warsaw between Poland and Czechoslovakia. This treaty has passed the test of time. It has ensured a broad and firm basis for a close political and economic cooperation of our states and it has opened a new stage in the relations between the people on both sides of the Krikonose and Tatra mountains, peoples who build socialism. The Poles, Czechs and Slovaks are united by the closeness of their historical fate, by cultural and language similiarities and by their long friendly border. At present we are united above all by our participation in the socialist community which came into being after the Second World War.

We, the representatives of soveriegn socialist states, representatives of three Slav nations, would not have been able to meet now without the defeat of the Nazi Germany, a defeat in which the decisive role was played by the Soviet army. Fascism had intended to exterminate the nations of our part of Europe. This experience cannot be forgotten. It is always alive and permanent in the awareness of our nations. We also remember the Munich betrayal and the ineffectiveness of Western guarantees. At that time Czechoslovakia was the first to experience the burden of loneliness and lived through a national tragedy.

It is with deep satisfaction that we recall the traditions of the joint national-liberation fights, whose most valuable chapters were written at the time of the Second World War. The Czechoslovak Corps participated in battles on the Polish territory and the 2nd Army of the Polish Army took part in the liberation of your country. Poles also fought in the Slovak national uprising in which you, Comrade Husak, were one of the important organizers.

Now, at a time of imperialist pressure, Poland and Czechoslovakia are an important part of the socialist defense system and they make a significant contribution to the strengthening of the Warsaw treaty. The internationalist friendship of our nations, our countries' participation in CEMA, our inviolable alliance with the Soviet Union -- these are exceptionally valuable factors for the present and for a successful future for both our countries.

In our talks today we pointed out the deterioration of the current international situation, the blame for which is borne by the leading circles of the United States and by all those imperialist forces who endeavor to upset the existing peaceful development in Europe and the world. They force upon the world an arms race the burden of which is felt by the nations in their everyday life. They organize a propaganda aggression aimed against the socialist countries. International law does not prevent these forces from grossly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states. The majority of the developing countries [rozvojove zeme] are against this dangerous policy. The peace and anti-war movement is getting stronger. We also observe realistic and far-sighted tendencies among the government circles of Western Europe. We believe that the advocates of confrontation will be outnumbered by the advoates of reason and realism.

We resolutely support the recent proposals for halting missiles and nuclear armaments [zastaveni raketoveho e jaderneho zbrojeni] put forward by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. These proposals are yet further evidence that the leadership of the CPSU and the Soviet Government constantly and consistently realize the Leninist peace policy. It is very important that Poland and Czechoslovakia, and also other socialist countries, resolutely speak up in support of the inviolability and indivisible nature of the historical treaties of Yalta and Potsdam. These treaties have created the basis for the peace and stability of post-war Europe. Every attempt, directly or indirectly, to violate this balance would greatly endanger peace.

Dear comrades. Recently People's Poland was experiencing a complex and very dangerous stage. The violation of the laws of the socialist construction and considerable economic problems caused by the mistakes of the economic and social policy had caused serious tension and the disatisfaction of the working people. This was misused by the enemy who opened a direct attack on the structures of the socialist state and turned the economy into an arena of confrontation. Believing in the maturity of the working class and the patriotic wisdom of the nation, we have halted the counterrevolutionary subversion. In adopting the decision to adopt exceptional measures and to declare the state of emergency, we were guided by the national interests of Poland and by a sense of responsibility for the fate of socialism in Europe, for the state of international relations and for peace on our continent. We also remembered the bitter experiences of fraternal Czechsolovakia -- your difficult struggle with the enemies of socialism. Poland has remained an indivisible part of the socialist community and it will stay that way forever! The plans of the internal and external adversaries of socialism have been foiled. Despite vast difficulties, aggravated by sanctions and various forms of blackmail used by some capitalist governments, Socialist Poland is gradually returning to normal life.

The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic among them, are providing concrete help to use. We are thankful for this help. It is yet further significant evidence of internationalist solidarity. The social situation is being gradually stabilized. We are uncompromising in dealing with the enemies of socialism. At the same time we constantly endeavor and will endeavor to achieve a national understanding based on the leading role of the party and the cooperation of all patriotic forces which respect the principles of our Constitution. The recent seventh session of the PZPR Central Committee confirmed the fundamental line of the Ninth Congress of the PZPR and laid down the tasks for overcoming the crisis. It was an important step along the path of raising the activity and strengthening the unity of the party on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Esteemed Comrade Husak, esteemed comrades. Just like in the past we again resolutely speak up in support of the continuation of the strengthening of cooperation between our parties, states and nations. We want to strengthen bilateral relations and also multilateral relations within the framework of CEMA. Our economies, has been borne out by experiences of many years, mutually complement each other well. Upper Silesia and the Ostrava region, the two biggest industrial centers, are close neighbors. There exist ample possibilities for joint actions, as part of our cooperation and specialization, which have not been fully utilized to date. We want to go back not only to our best joint experiences but also much more determinedly to start new and more extensive, mutually beneficial initiatives. Today's deliberations confirm that on this matter, too, our views are identical. We attach great attention to cooperation between the PZPR and the CPCZ. Our parties are closely linked with the CPSU and other fraternal countries and they guard the inviolable principles of Marxism-Leninism. They also have many work experiences based on the situations in their own countries. The exchange of these experiences and working contacts can be mutually beneficial. Our parties are responsible to their working class and people and are responsible for the correct implementation of the socialist construction. At the same time they make their own contribution to the activity of the international workers' movement. We are sincerely interested in the further deepening and permanent reliability of our friendship, cooperation and trust.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD051722 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, together with the Polish party and state delegation members laid a wreath today at the tomb of the unknown soldier on Zizkov Hill in Prague. The delegation was accompanied by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Josef Haman, secretary of the party Central Committee.

Delegation Departs 5 Apr

LD052300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The Polish party and state delegation left Prague by air for Warsaw this evening. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation of the Polish People's Republic, sent from aboard the plane a telegram to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic.

On behalf of the party and state delegation, he expressed the conviction that the visit will contribute towards the further development and deepening of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation.

Radio Views Visit

LD051324 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Ladislav Sakal commentary]

[Text] The fact that Wojciech Jaruzelski is leaving Poland for a short period of a few days is evidence of the gradual stabilization of the situation in that country. We know that Poland is going through a difficult and complex stage of development and that at such a time the solidarity of the socialist countries is particularly important, as is the quality of their cooperation, mutual aid and support.

During Comrade Jaruzelski's visit to Czechoslovakia, talks will be held on economic cooperation and on the current situation in view of the relations that have developed as a result of the weakening of the Polish economy. It appears that Poland is only gradually recovering from the economic crisis and anarchy caused by the destructive activities of internal and foreign reaction. Mutual fulfillment of agreements is now being renewed.

According to the trade protocol signed in January, Poland will deliver to us [word indistinct] products, [word indistinct] and metallurgical equipment, building machinery, semifinished goods, copper products, computer equipment, and so forth. The raw materials involved are coal, sulphur and carbon disulphide. Polish construction enterprises will continue with construction projects in Czechoslovakia.

Despite the various discriminatory measures instituted by certain Western countries, especially the United States, the situation in the Polish economy is beginning gradually to improve. In this connection, let us recall what Wojciech Jaruzelski said during his recent visit to the Soviet Union. He affirmed that at this stage the Polish economy needs strong additional stimuli in order for stability to be achieved in Poland and for the Poles to rid themselves of their troubles.

The visit of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski is a further logical expression of the traditional friendship and alliance which is the cornerstone of the foreign policy of both our countries.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE HUNGARIANS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU051344 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Apr 82 pp 1,2

[Text] Prague, 2 Apr (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Janos Kadar, MSZMP central committee first secretary; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the state holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic -- the 37th anniversary of Hungary's liberation by the Soviet army.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people, and in our own name we send you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers and everyone in the Hungarian People's Republic sincere comradely greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the state holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic -- the 37th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism by the glorious Soviet army.

We in the CSSR sympathize with the Hungarian working people's efforts to build the advanced socialist society, and together with you we are sincerely glad of the successes being achieved in all spheres of socialist life under the MSZMP's leadership.

We highly esteem the contribution made by the Hungarian People's Republic to consolidating the unity and development of cooperation among the countries of the socialist community within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, in the common struggle for a lasting peace, international detente and the peoples' security.

We are sincerely glad that the relations of friendship and multilateral cooperation between our fraternal parties and countries -- based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism -- are continuously deepening. We are convinced that they will continue to develop comprehensively for the benefit of the people of Czechoslovakia and Hungary, in the interests of the community of socialist countries and in the interests of the cause of peace and progress in the world.

On the occasion of your country's state holiday, we wish you, dear comrades, the Hungarian communists and all fraternal people of the Hungarian People's Republic from the bottom of our hearts many further successes in fulfilling the 12th MSZMP Congress resolutions in building the advanced socialist society in your country.

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, sent Antal Apro, chairman of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, a congratulatory telegram on the state holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic.

On the same occasion Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, a congratulatory telegram.

PRACE INTERVIEWS GASPAR ON PEACE INITIATIVE

LD060910 Prague CTK in English 0808 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 6 Apr (CTK) -- "The endeavour to enhance peace and rid mankind of a nuclear threat is one of the pillars of the activities of the World Federation of Trade Unions." Its chairman Sandor Gaspar told the Czechoslovak trade union movement daily PRACE published today.

"Our support to the Soviet peace initiatives must be accompanied by revelations of lies by the Reagan administration about an alleged Soviet military threat," he stressed. "We know the psychology of the bourgeoisie. In deep crisis situations, it very easily chooses war as a solution of its problems. And the existence of the Soviet Union is a big obstacle in realizing this option in which workers bring greatest sacrifices," Sandor Gaspar told the daily.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND PUBLISHES STATE BORDER LAW

AU021100 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Mar 82 pp 11-12

["Law on the GDR State Border -- Border Law -- of 25 March 1982"]

[Text] Strict respect for and compliance with the generally recognized principles of international law, including respect for sovereignty, the inviolability of state borders, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs, is an essential prerequisite for the development of good-neighborly relations, security and cooperation between states, and the decisive basis of a stable peace order.

In the exercise of its soveriegn rights, the GDR regulates its relations with neighboring countries in border matters in compliance with international law, and organizes the protection of its state border, including its airspace and territorial waters.

To this end the People's Chamber adopts the following law on the basis of the GDR Constitution:

Section I: Sovereign Territory and State Border of the GDR

Paragraph 1: Sovereign Territory

The sovereign territory of the GDR comprises the land territory including the subsoil and inland waters (rivers, canals, lakes, reservoirs), the internal waters [innere seegewaesser], the territorial waters and the bed and subsoil of these waters, as well as the airspace over the entire land territory and all waters.

Paragraph 2: State Border

(1) The state border of the GDR is the line demarcating the sovereign territory of the GDR from the sovereign territories of neighboring or opposite states and from the high seas.

(2) The state border follows the course laid down and described in international treaties and the attached documentation about the course and the marking of the state border, or as unilaterally stipulated on the high sea in compliance with the norms of international law.

(3) The state border (land border) runs:

A) In principle as a straight, immovable line from one border marker to the next, unless stipulated otherwise in accordance with natural factors -- dry [trockene] border -- ;

B) On navigable border water courses as a movable line in the center of the main channel (thalweg), and on non-navigable border watercourses as a movable line in the middle of the border watercourse or its main channel (median line) -- wet [nasse] border -- unless otherwise stipulated in international treaties, and

C) On lakes and storage basins (valley reservoirs [talsperre], reservoirs [rueckhaltebecken] and similar waters) in compliance with the stipulations of the relevant international treaties.

(4) On navigable border watercourses the course of the state border changes with the natural changes of the main channel. On non-navigable border watercourses its course changes with the gradual natural changes of the course of the border watercourse. Sudden natural changes of border watercourses along which, or along whose banks, the state border runs, have no influence on the course of the state border laid down in border documentations.

(5) The state border on the sea (maritime border) is the line that demarcates the GDR territorial waters from the high seas or from the territorial waters of neighboring or opposite states. Seaward it runs parallel with the base line being at every point the width of the territorial waters. The base line is determined by the coastline or a straight line stipulated in compliance with the norms of international law. The coastline is the line of contact between land and sea at medium tide level. The course of the base line and of the sea border shall be published or entered on sea charts.

Paragraph 3: Maritime Waters

The maritime waters of the GDR consist of the territorial waters and the internal waters, including the seaways.

Paragraph 4: Territorial Waters

(1) The GDR territorial waters have a width of 3 nautical miles.

(2) The roadsteads that are wholly or partially situated outside the territorial waters borderline are a constituent part of the territorial waters. They shall be published or entered on sea charts.

(3) Where the GDR territorial waters border on the territorial waters of neighboring or opposite states, the course of the maritime border shall be stipulated in international treaties. Until the conclusion of such treaties, the median line constitutes the maritime border of the GDR.

(4) The Council of Ministers may alter the width of the territorial waters in compliance with the norms of international law, and on the basis of this law [the "border law"] it may issue further regulations regarding the presence of foreign vessels in the maritime waters.

Paragraph 5: Internal Waters

The internal waters of the GDR include:

(1) The waters of bays whose shores are entirely the sovereign territory of the GDR, up to a straight line between promontories of the coast that are no more than 24 nautical miles apart;

(2) The straits and lagoonal waters [sund- und boddengewaesser] and inlets (haffs) insofar as their shores belong to GDR sovereign territory;

(3) The port waters up to the line linking the permanent port installations that are farthest out toward the sea;

(4) The rivers flowing into the sea, insofar as they do not belong to the inland waters.

Paragraph 6: Border Waters

Border waters in the definition of this law are:

(1) All sections of watercourses on which, or on the banks of which, the state border runs (border watercourses) or which are crossed by the state border, and

(2) All lakes and storage basins (valley reservoirs [talsperre], reservoirs [rueckhaltebecken] and similar waters) on which, or on the banks of which, the state border runs.

Paragraph 7: Marking and Specifying the State Border

(1) The marking of the border points along the course of the state borders is effected through border markers (if necessary also auxiliary border markers). The form, size, material, inscription, and position of the border markers, as well as the mode of their maintenance, are stipulated in international treaties.

(2) Border markers must not be removed or moved without the consent of the competent GDR organs and without an agreement with the competent organs of the neighboring countries. They must be protected against destruction, damage or moving of position.

(3) The course of the state border in sectors on which no international treaties have been concluded, may be appropriately marked, if necessary, on the sovereign territory of the GDR.

(4) In addition to the border markers agreed with the neighboring states, further border marks may be installed by GDR sovereign territory. Significant points of the sea border may also be marked.

(5) There may be no boundary stones of plots of land on the line of the state border. The boundaries of adjacent plots of land may be marked by direction-indicating signs which must be set up at an appropriate distance from the state border.

(6) In the interest of making the course of the border clearly visible, the establishment of a strip along the state border that shall be kept free of high plant growth may be agreed with neighboring states, or unilaterally stipulated.

Paragraph 8: Border Regions

(1) Along the state border and the coast there are border regions.

(2) Within the border regions protective strips, closed zones or border zones governed by special regulations may be stipulated, in accordance with the requirements and taking into consideration the local conditions, and border protection installations may be set up.

(3) The establishment of closed areas in the border regions on the basis of existing laws and regulations is not affected by the provisions of subparagraph 2.

Section II. Crossing of the State Border

Paragraph 9: General Stipulations

(1) As a matter of principle the GDR state border may only be crossed at border crossing points or other checkpoints stipulated in international treaties, and with the required documents.

(2) The passage across the border of railroad, sea, inland waterway, air, road vehicle and passenger traffic, the international postal and communication traffic, the shipment of gaseous or liquid materials and electric power across the state border as well as the construction, maintenance and repair of the required plants and installations at the state border are based on international treaties and valid regulations.

(3) The unauthorized exchange of objects and the unauthorized establishment of other connections across the state border are prohibited.

Paragraph 10: Border Crossing Points

(1) The GDR Council of Ministers shall make the decisions about the opening or closing of border crossing points and stipulate for what type of traffic they are authorized.

(2) The minister of national defense is authorized in the interest of GDR security to order the temporary closing of border crossing points.

(3) At the border crossing points, the competent organs carry out passport, customs, medical-sanitary, veterinary-hygienic and phytosanitory inspections of the border-crossing traffic.

(4) On the basis of international treaties the inspection of border-crossing traffic may be carried out jointly with the competent organs of the neighboring states, or unilaterally, on one or both sovereign territories.

Paragraph 11: Transit Traffic

Transit traffic through the sovereign territory via the border crossing points specified for this purpose is permitted on the basis of valid regulations and international treaties.

Paragraph 12: Traffic Across the Maritime Border

(1) The entire traffic across the maritime border passes through the border crossing points installed at the ports or the land- or sea-based checkpoints, unless otherwise stipulated in international treaties.

(2) Entering or leaving the ports and roadsteads is permitted only on the routes marked by buoys and the stipulated sea-lanes which shall be published.

(3) In the interest of GDR security or of the safety of maritime traffic the minister of national defense may temporarily impose restrictions on navigation in maritime waters during military exercises.

Paragraph 13: Presence of Foreign Vessels

(1) Except as otherwise provided in Paragraphs 14 and 15 the stopping, anchoring or other stay in territorial waters of foreign vessels is permitted only if this is customary within the framework of normal maritime traffic.

(2) Foreign vessels will be permitted an emergency stay in the maritime waters:

A) To protect crews, cargoes and vessels in the event of natural disasters,

B) To carry out repairs essential for the safety of crews and vessels,

C) To obtain urgently needed medical aid or

D) Because of distress or an accident at sea.

(3) In the event of an emergency stay foreign vessels must proceed to the sea areas provided for this purpose, or to ports open for civilian navigation, and must comply with laws and regulations.

(4) Foreign vessels in distress entering maritime waters for the purpose of acquiring aid require the permission of the competent organs, unless otherwise stipulated in international treaties.

Paragraph 14: Innocent Passage

(1) Innocent passage through the territorial waters is granted for foreign vessels provided this passage does not disturb the peace, security and order and provided the laws and regulations and the relevant international treaties are observed.

(2) Passage means the crossing of the territorial waters along the internationally customary shipping lanes or traffic separation areas [verkehrstrennungsgebiete] without touching on the internal waters or entering or leaving the internal waters from or to the high seas. The passage must be uninterrupted and on the shortest route.

(3) Foreign fishing craft must keep their fishing tackle below deck during passage through the territorial waters.

Paragraph 15: Stay of Foreign Warships

(1) The stay and the passage (hereinafter referred to as stay) of foreign warships in the maritime waters is permitted only on the basis of international treaties or a permit.

(2) Application for a permit must be submitted through diplomatic channels to the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(3) Warships which have on board the head of state or the head of government of another country, as well as the accompanying warships, are exempt from the provisions of Subparagraphs 1 and 2. Notice of such warships shall be given to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 10 days in advance of the intended stay.

(4) Warships that in distress or are compelled to enter the martime waters because of an accident at sea, must given the appropriate international signals and comply with the instructions of the competent organs.

(5) No more than three warships of another state may stay at the same time in maritime waters, and their stay must not exceed 7 days, unless otherwise agreed.

(6) Submarine craft are permitted to stay in maritime waters only in surfaced state.

(7) These provisions apply correspondingly to other foreign state vessels used for noncommercial purposes.

Paragraph 16: Overflying the State Border

(1) The overflying of the state border by aircraft is permitted only in the stipulated air corridors and altitudes on the basis of international treaties or the permission of competent organs, while observing laws and regulations and complying with the instructions of the air traffic control service.

(2) Within the framework of international treaties, different arrangements regarding the overflying of the state border may be made for flights of special interest to the state and for recreational flights [sportfluege].

(3) Entry into the sovereign territory or the overflying of the sovereign territory, because of air distress or for rescue from sea distress requires the permission of the competent air traffic control service.

(4) In the interest of the GDR's security the minister of national defense may impose temporary restrictions regarding the use of the airspace.

(5) Entry into the sovereign territory, or overflying the sovereign territory by state aircraft and civilian aircraft of other states carrying militarily important cargoes is only permitted on the basis of international treaties, or a permit. Applications for a permit must be submitted through diplomatic channels to the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Paragraph 17: Border Violations

In the definition of this law border violations are all actions that are directed against the inviolability of the state border or the territorial integrity of the GDR, as well as actions harming the sovereign territory or the course of the GDR state border. They include:

(1) Shooting, or the throwing of objects, across the state border,

(2) The illegal crossing of the state border,

(3) The illegal penetration of the maritime border waters or the illegal leaving of the maritime or border waters,

(4) The violation of the regulations governing the entry or leaving, the stay in or the passage through the maritime or border waters.

(5) The simulation of an emergency by vessels or aircraft for the purpose of staying in the sovereign territory,

(6) Illegal entry or exit flights over the state border as well as failure to comply with the assigned flight routes and altitudes or with the instructions of the air traffic control service,

(7) Damaging or destroying the installations set up to protect the state border,

(8) The illegal removal or moving or damaging or destroying of border markings or other state border signs or

(9) Carrying out agricultural, forestry, or water management works or any other works or measures contrary to the relevant international treaties.

Section III: Responsibility for the Protection of the State Border

Paragraph 18: Duties of State Organs

(1) The protection and security and the other competent state organs, shall in close cooperation with one another take the necessary measures to ensure safety and order in the border regions and the maritime waters, for the border-crossing traffic and for implementing the laws and regulations.

(2) The border troops of the GDR (hereinafter referred to as GDR Border Troops) shall take all necessary measures to ensure the reliable protection of the state border and, in close cooperation with the other protection and security organs, to safeguard the GDR's territorial integrity and the inviolability of its state border, including its airspace and territorial waters.

(3) The extent of the responsibility of the protection and security organs for protecting the state border is stipulated by the GDR National Defense Council.

Paragraph 19: Duty To Provide Information

The commanders of the GDR Border Troops shall provide information for the local people's representations and their organs, submit to them proposals, and upon request brief them on problems concerning the responsibility of the local people's representations and their organs for safeguarding security and order in the border region.

Paragraph 20: Cooperation of the Population

(1) The GDR citizens have the right and the duty to support the protection and security organs as well as the other state organs in the fulfillment of their task to protect the state border and in ensuring compliance with the order stipulated for the border regions. Citizens who suffer material damage in supporting the protection and security organs will be indemnified for the damage incurred in accordance with the valid laws and regulations.

(2) Citizens who are over 18 years old and ready to support the GDR Border Troops in the fulfillment of their tasks may be accepted and be sworn in as voluntary helpers of the GDR Border Troops, upon the proposal of societal organizations or associations, or on the strength of personal application. They will be issued a pass for identification. They may be relieved from this function upon request or by the GDR Border Troops' withdrawing their acceptance.

Section IV: Powers of the GDR Border Troops

Paragraph 21: Right of Entry

The members of the GDR Border Troops have the right to enter land, dwellings, other premises or vehicles in order to eliminate conditions which endanger or disturb to a considerable extent the security and order in the border region and in the maritime waters.

Paragraph 22: Elimination of Dangers and Disturbances

If the security and order in the border region are endangered or disturbed by an object or a condition, the members of the GDR Border Troops have the right to demand from the legal entity, the owner or other user of the object or from the person who caused the condition that he eliminate the danger or disturbance within a reasonable period of time or to do so themselves in the event of immediately threatening danger.

Paragraph 23: Establishment of Personal Data and Clarification of Circumstances

(1) The members of the GDR Border Troops are entitled to establish personal data or to record them, if it is absolutely necessary for the fulfillment of their tasks for the protection of the state border and for guaranteeing security and order in the border region.

(2) If persons cannot identify themselves with the documents necessary for the border region, they may be apprehended [zufuehrung]. They may also be apprehended if it is unavoidable in order to clarify circumstances that considerably endanger security and order in the border region, in particular if there is a well-founded suspicion of a border violation.

(3) The voluntary helpers of the GDR Border Troops have the right to independently establish or record personal data, if there is a well-founded suspicion of a border violation or a violation of order in the border region.

They are allowed to take [zufuehren] persons to the nearest office of the GDR Border Troops or hand them over to a member of the GDR Border Troops or an office or a member of the German People's Police, if a border violation is established or there is a well-founded suspicion of a border violation or if persons cannot identify themselves.

Paragraph 24: Search and Custody

(1) Persons who are strongly suspected of carrying objects with them by the use of which the security and order in the border region is endangered or disturbed or which are subject to impounding may be searched, including the objects they carry with them, by the members of the GDR Border Troops for the purpose of taking into custody or impounding these objects.

(2) If objects specified in Subparagraph 1 are found, they shall be taken into custody and handed over to the responsible state organs.

Paragraph 25: Custody

(1) If the security and order in the border region is considerably endangered or disturbed by persons, in particular if there is a well-founded suspicion of a border violation, these persons may be taken into custody by members of the GDR Border Troops, if the danger or the distrubance cannot be eliminated in any other way.

(2) The custody shall be immediately lifted, if the reason for it no longer exists. It must not exceed the duration of 24 hours.

Paragraph 26: Implementing of Measures of the GDR Border Troops

(1) If the members of the GDR Border Troops are offered opposition in the exercise of their powers or if the measures ordered on the basis of this law or on the basis of the regulations enacted for its implementation are obstructed or not complied with physical action [koerperliche einwirkung] may be employed if other means are not sufficient to prevent serious effects on the security and order in the border region.

(2) The use of auxiliary means is only allowed to ward off acts of violence, prevent attempts to escape or if the physical action is not successful. Those means shall be used which are in proportion to the kind and severity of the violation of the law. Physical action and the use of auxiliary means is only allowed until the purpose of the measure is achieved.

Paragraph 27: Use of Firearms

(1) The use of firearms is the extreme measure of the use of force against persons. A firearm may only be employed in cases where physical action, without or with auxiliary means, has not been successful or if it is obvious that it will not be successful. The use of firearms against persons is only allowed if the use of arms against objects or animals does not achieve the purpose.

(2) The use of a firearm is justified to prevent the imminent implementation or the continuation of an offense which constitutes a crime according to the circumstances. It is also justified to apprehend persons who are under the strong suspicion of having committed a crime.

(3) Warning of the use of a firearm shall in general be given by shouting at the person or by firing a warning shot, except when an imminent danger may only be prevented or eliminated by the purposeful use of a firearm.

(4) A firearm shall not be used if

(A) The life or health of innocent bystanders may be threatened,

(B) The persons who by their outward appearance are children or

(C) The sovereign territory of a neighboring state would be fired at. If it is possible, the use of firearms against young people and female persons should be avoided.

(5) In using a firearm the life of persons shall be spared if possible. First aid shall be administered to injured persons while bearing in mind the necessary security measures.

Paragraph 28: Measures in the Event of Airspace Violations

(1) Airspace violations are those actions specified in Paragraph 17, Subparagraphs 5 or 6.

(2) The safety of airspace violators is not guaranteed. Airspace violators is not guaranteed. Airspace violators may be instructed to land with the aid of appropriate signals or signs. If the signals or signs are disobeyed, armed force may be used as a last resort.

Paragraph 29: Rights of Control Regarding Vessels

The GDR Border Troops have the right in maritime waters

(1) To require any vessel to display its national or state flag,

(2) To require an explanation for its entry into the maritime waters,

(3) To give instructions as to course and speed,

(4) To stop any vessel and to inspect personal documents, ships' papers, logbooks and other documents concerning the ship's operation, to examine the cargo papers, to check all persons on board as well as the cargo and to search the entire ship's space, or

(5) To arrest persons on board vessels who are suspected of having committed an offense that falls under the jurisdiction of the GDR criminal laws by virtue of territory or person, or in the event that the captain of a foreign vessel requests assistance.

Paragraph 30: Bringing Vessels into Port

The GDR Border Troops are entitled in the maritime waters to stop any vessel and to bring it into a certain port, if the vessel

(1) Fails to obey instructions as stipulated in Paragraph 29 Subparagraph 1-3, or if it resists measures in accordance with Paragraph 29, Subparagraph 4 and 5,

(2) Is being loaded or unloaded outside the places provided for that purpose,

(3) Takes on board persons, or lets persons go ashore,

(4) Establishes contact with the mainland region or with other vessels,

(5) Engages in fishing or exploits the sea in other ways in violation of laws and regulations, exploits the sea in other ways, or if it carries out unauthorized research or surveying work,

(6) Violates customs or foreign currency regulations,

(7) Penetrates prohibited areas of the maritime waters,

(8) Leaves internal waters without permission of the border, passport or customs authorities, leaves port without a traffic permit or fails to obey an order to stop, or

(9) If it violates the rules of innocent passage.

Paragraph 31: Right of Hot Pursuit

(1) Foreign vessels that have violated laws or regulations or are strongly suspected of such violation may be pursued, stopped and brought into port. The pursuit may also be continued beyond the territorial waters if it was started in the maritime waters and was continued without interruption. The pursuit ends when the foreign vessel has reached the territorial waters of its own or of a third state. The pursuit may also be started if the vessel is in the fishing zone or within the extent of the continental shelf of the GDR, provided that this vessel has violated the sovereign rights of the GDR in the fishing zone or over its continental shelf.

(2) In pursuing vessels beyond the territorial waters the rights stipulated in Paragraphs 27, 29 and 30 may be exercized.

Paragraph 32: Compulsory Protocol

With respect to any of the measures listed in Paragraph 29, subparagraphs 4 and 5, and Paragraphs 30 and 31 a protocol shall be made out in every case in duplicate in the German language and shall be signed by both sides. The captain of the foreign vessel may insert his reservations into the protocol, or record them in writing in a special annex, in any language.

Paragraph 33: Exceptions

Foreign warships, vessels of an equivalent status and vessels having on board a foreign head of state or head of government of another state are exempt from the provisions stipulated in Paragraphs 29-32.

Paragraph 34: Pursuit to the Sovereign Territory of Neighboring States

The members of the GDR Border Troops have the right to pursue persons who illegally cross the GDR state border with the Polish People's Republic or with the CSSR, onto the sovereign territory of these states, observing the conditions laid down in international treaties. The members of the border protection organs of the Polish People's Republic and of the CSSR have the right to pursue persons onto the sovereign territory of the GDR on the same conditions.

Paragraph 35: Powers of Other Protection and Security Organs

Other protection and security organs of the GDR may exercize the powers specified in Paragraphs 27-31 to fulfill tasks serving to protect the state border. The stipulations of this section do not affect the powers vested in them by other laws and regulations.

Section V: Cooperation With Neighboring States in Border Affairs

Paragraph 36: Border Commissioners

(1) To ensure the cooperation and mutual assistance in border affairs at the state border with the neighboring states, border commissioners of different ranks may be appointed.

(2) The main border commissioner of the GDR is a state commissioner for border affairs who is responsible for the fulfillment of the commitments contained in international treaties regarding cooperation in border affairs. He will be appointed by the chairman of the Council of Ministers and will be assigned to the minister of national defense.

(3) The main border commissioner may arrange with the neighboring states the establishment of commissions for joint periodical inspections of the border markers and of the course of the state border.

(4) Details about the rights and duties of the border commissioners are to be stipulated in international treaties.

Paragraph 37: Border Commissions

Provided that the use of border commissions is not agreed with the neighboring countries, border commissions may be employed to cooperate in border affairs. Details on the tasks of the border commissions shall be laid down in international treaties.

Paragraph 38: Preservation of the Course of the State Border

(1) Changes of the course of the state border are in general not allowed.

(2) The border waters and their shores as well as the installations and facilities on these waters shall be maintained by the responsible organs in such a way that the preservation of the course and the character of the state border is at all times guaranteed.

(3) If sudden natural changes of the position in the case of border watercourses are observed the responsible organs shall examine, together with the responsible organs of the neighboring country, whether the restoration of the original course in accordance with the border documentation is possible. If restoration of the original course is impractical from a technical view point or linked with untenably high costs, proposals shall be submitted whether the original course of the state border be maintained or whether the state border be relocated in the new watercourse beds. The same applies to measures to improve the bed of the watercourse in pursuance of water management which result in a change of the course of the state border. Proposals on changes of the course of the state border require confirmation by the Council of Ministers.

(4) Changes of the course of the state border may only take place on the basis of international treaties. They shall be implemented in such a way that the territorial balance is guaranteed and basically no intergovernmental claims arise from them.

(5) In order to carry out measures in connection with the preservation of the course of the state border lands and premises may be seized [in anspruch genommen]. The seizure and the costs connected with it or compensation for it are governed by the laws and regulations.

(6) Border documents on changes of the course of the state border as defined in Paragraph 2 Subparagraph 4 as well as on changes of the character of the state border (a dry into a wet state border or vice versa) require confirmation by the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Section VI: Concluding Provisions

Paragraph 39: Application Provisions

The provisions of this law apply to the state border with Berlin (West) accordingly. Existing rights and competences are not affected.

Paragraph 40: Follow-up Provision

The National Defense Council, the Council of Ministers or the heads of the responsible central state organs will enact the necessary implementing provisions.

Paragraph 41: Coming Into Force

(1) This law will come into force on 1 May 1982

(2) At the same time there are rescinded:

A) Paragraph 39 of the annex to the adjustment law of 11 June 1968 (Law Gazette I No. 11 p. 242) in the wording of the law of 19 December 1974 for amending the Penal Code, the adjustment law and the law on fighting infringements of rules (LAW GAZETTE I No. 64 p. 591),

B) The ordinance of 19 March 1964 for the protection of the state border of the GDR (LAW GAZETTE II No. 34 p. 255), paragraph 52 of annex 1 of the adjustment ordinance of 13 June 1968 (LAW GAZETTE II No. 62 p. 363) and paragraph 2 of the annex to the ordinance of 11 September 1975 for amending of disciplinary penalty stipulations (LAW GAZETTE I No. 38 p. 654),

C) The decision of 1 December 1966 on the measures in connection with concluding and opening the autobahn border bridge at Hirschberg -- extract -- (LAW GAZETTE II 1967 No. 12 p. 75),

D) The ordinance of 2 June 1972 on the presence due to emergency of vessels in GDR waters (LAW GAZETTE II No. 37 p. 419),

E) The directive of 11 August 1965 on the presence of foreign warships in the waters of the GDR (LAW GAZETTE II No. 86 p. 638),

F) The directive of 15 June 1972 on the order in the border regions and the territorial waters of the GDR -- border order — (LAW GAZETTE II No. 43 p. 483; Ber. [abbreviation not expanded] LAW GAZETTE I 1974 No. 39 p. 368), directive no. 2 on the border order of 24 July 1974 (LAW GAZETTE I No. 39 p. 367) and directive no. 3 on the border order of 10 January 1979 (LAW GAZETTE I No. 4 p. 47),

G) Paragraph 2 subparagraph 2 and paragraph 5 as well as annex 3 to the directive of 12 December 1973 on air traffic -- air traffic order (1vo) -- (Special Issue No. 769 of the LAW GAZETTE) and

H) The directive of 7 February 1977 on the entry and overflying of state aircrafts and civilian aircrafts with militarily important freight of other states into or in the sovereign territory of the GDR (LAW GAZETTE I No. 4 p. 21).

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTARY ON REAGAN STATEMENTS

AU051913 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Washington correspondent Peter Vajda: "Reagan Has rejected The Concept Of Freezing Nuclear Armament; The U.S. President's 'Important' News Conference, Greatly Publicized In Advance, Has Created Disappointment"]

[Excerpt] U.S. President Reagan held a news conference at the White House Wednesday evening. In his statement, he categorically rejected the concept of "freezing" nuclear armament, although its supporters are increasing in the U.S. legislature. Also, he announced that he is in favor of the congressional counterproposal linked to the names of Senators Jackson and Warner, which regards "freezing" nuclear weapons as feasible only following the U.S. armament efforts. At the same time, Reagan said that to ensure peace, Soviet-U.S. talks are needed on nuclear weapons.

The part of the President's statement calling for talks glossed over the fact that, to date, Washington has remained unwilling to discuss strategic weapons. However, the tone of that part of the statement definitely differed from the previous official manifestations. "Yesterday, with the successful completion of the Columbia's mission, I think we were all reminded of the great things the human race can achieve when it harnesses its best minds and efforts to a positive goal. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have written proud chapters in the history of the exploration of space, so I invite the Soviet Union today to join with us to substantially reduce nuclear weapons and make an important breakthrough for lasting peace on earth."

As the above reveals, that statement dealt only in a very general way with the reduction of nuclear weapons, so that it is understandable that the President was asked at the news conference: Is the United States prepared to engage in negotiations on strategic disarmament? (Reagan declared shortly before the 1980 elections: "As president, I will immediately begin preparing SALT III talks.") The President now said that the U.S. position has still not been completely prepared. Preparation of this negotiating posture could make a beginning of negotiations possible by the summer. However, Washington is making a specific date subject to "the whole international situation."

At the news conference, even the questions reflected the countrywide atmosphere that forces the U.S. leadership, which is insisting on the priority of armament, to indulge, to a certain extent, in maneuvering and to change its style. The very first person to pose a question asked: Since the Soviet Union is ahead in some areas of nuclear weaponry and the United States in other areas, and a global equilibrium exists, why does the White House reject the concept of a "freeze?" In his reply, Reagan confirmed the previous official position: The Soviet Union -- allegedly — has a "definite superiority" and, therefore, a "freeze" of nuclear weapons would be, as yet, disadvantageous for the United States.

The U.S. President said that he will continue to insist on a military budget ensuring military efforts. However, he does regard as possible a certain "rationalization" in that domain. He reaffirmed that the United States -- with regard to the Polish situation -- is striving to ensure that the Western powers jointly limit granting the customary credits in trade to the Soviet Union.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON JARUZELSKI CSSR VISIT

Activities in Prague

LD051354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] As we have already reported, a party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic, headed by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation is vistiting the CSSR. Wojciech Jaruzelski met today with Gustav Husak at Prague Castle, a meeting which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Wojciech Jaruzelski and the members of the Polish delegation then traveled to the Zizkov District where a wreath was laid at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier. The two national anthems were played and the soldiers of the guard of honor presented arms. The Polish guests then went to the pantheon, where they laid a bouquet of flowers on the sarcophagus of Klement Gottwald. An orchestra played the International. At the end of the ceremony, Wojciech Jaruzelski signed the visitor's book of the mausoleum.

Further Activities

LD051358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpts] As we have already reported, a party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic, led by First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Chairman of Military Council of National Salvation Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, is visiting Czechoslovakia.

Yesterday, [as heard] a Polish party and state delegation laid a wreath at the monument to Soviet soldiers at Olsanske Cemetary in Prague. Taking part in the ceremony were Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak; representatives of the Czechoslovak Government; and the ambassador of the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia, Aleksandr Botvin. A band played the Polish, Soviet and Czechoslovak national anthems. The Polish party and state delegation also laid a wreath at the obelisk commemorating the end of the battle trail of the soldiers of the Second Army of the Polish Army in the Prague operation in 1945. The members of the Polish delegation then returned to Prague Castle.

Talks Begin

LD051542 Warsaw PAP in English 1452 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 5 Apr (PAP) -- The Polish delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski and the Czechoslovak delegation led by Gustav Husak started official talks here at the Prague Castle before 2 a.m.

The talks are attended by members of the Polish party-state delegation, and on the Czechoslovak side by member of the Presidium of the Community Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ CC Presidium member and CC Secretary Vasil Bilak, CPCZ CC Secretary Josef Haman, Deputy Prime Minister Rudolf Rohlicek, Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, Minister in the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Karel Loebl and Czechoslovakia's Ambassador to Warsaw Jindrzich Rzehorzek.

Czyrek Talks With Chnoupek

LD060838 Warsaw PAP in English 0802 GMT 6 Apr 82

[By PAP correspondent Wlodzimierz Kaniewski]

[Text] Prague, 5 Apr (PAP) -- Poland's Minister for Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek, who was member of the Polish party and state delegation for the official visit of friendship to Czechoslovakia, met with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The talks concerned problems of interest to both sides.

Delegation Returns 5 Apr

LD052050 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2033 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Poland led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and leader of the Military Council of National Salvation, returned to Poland half an hour ago, having paid an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

Press Reports

LD060950 Warsaw PAP in English 0817 GMT 6 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Apr (PAP) -- In a dispatch from Prague TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent said that the precise implementation of the program of the Polish visit to Czechoslovakia "has brought noteworthy results, which will constitute a stimulus for the deepening and expanding of mutual relations in many spheres".

"The Polish-Czechoslovak top-level party and state meeting has confirmed the determination of the two sides to further develop and consolidate fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the PZPR and the CPCZ, Poland and Czechoslovakia and the two nations on the principles of socialist internationalism," the PZPR daily declared.

"Wojciech Jaruzelski's talks with Gustav Husak and (the talks) of the two delegations have also confirmed that People's Poland and Czechoslovakia, cooperating with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states of the socialist community, will continue to actively work in favour of the consolidation of unity, cohesion and defence capacity of the Warsaw Treaty," the daily went on.

Writing of the significance of the Polish-Czechoslovak treaty of cooperation and alliance of 35 years ago, TRYBUNA LUDU said that "today in Prague it has been stated that this treaty has passed the test of time. For it is this treaty that the all-round principles of cooperation in many fields of mutual relations have been built on".

The RZECZPOSPOLITA newspaper stressed that the visit to Czechoslovakia has confirmed that both countries have identical stands on key European policy issues.

"Poland and Czechoslovakia have firmly endorsed the recent proposals for checking nuclear missile armaments put forth by Leonid Brezhnev," the daily noted.

"It has been stressed as a fact of great significance that Poland and Czechoslovakia, similarly as the other socialist countries, come out resolutely for inviolability of the peaceful territorial and political order based on mutually inseparable, historical agreements of Yalta and Potsdam," it said.

Referring to the treaty on friendship and mutual assistance between Poland and Czechoslovakia the daily pointed out that, as it was stressed during the visit, "it has passed the test of time and both our countries have considerably contributed to the realization of the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member states."

"Despite enormous difficulties deepened by sanctions and various vexations of some Western governments, Poland -- which was clearly reflected in Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech -- has remained an integral part of the socialist community. At present, one can speak of Poland's gradual return to the normal life. And this happens due to assistance extended to Poland by the socialist countries, including also Czechoslovakia," said RZECZPOSPOLITA.

In its commentary on the Polish visit to Prague, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said Poland and Czechoslovakia have opened a new chapter in their cooperation.

"The outcome of the talks in Prague inspires optimism, as it indicates a new phase in the economic relations between the two countries with broad prospects opening up," the paper said. "It showed the necessity of and concrete prospects for fuller use of the two countries' primary materials resources and scientific and technological attainments, including various forms of co-production and specialization," it said.

As a result of the talks, the new chapter in the cooperation between the two countries will be "filled with new essence," the paper remarked. "Trading contracts are expected to be signed shortly, and so are numerous co-production agreements going beyond the heretofore bilateral economic relations. Also there are concrete plans to boost the relations in technology, science, and culture," the paper said.

"The target, as was many a time stressed in Prague, as to do all to found further development of our closely interrelated economies on the durable groundwork of the socialist commonwealth of CEMA countries, and thus render them independent of capitalist markets," ZYCIE said.

CSSR TRADE AGREEMENT FULFILLMENT REPORTED 2 APR

LD022228 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Apr (PAP) -- The Polish-Czechoslovak long-term trade agreement for the years 1976-1980 was fulfilled with a surplus -- a telling evidence of favourable development of mutual economic relations.

Although the gradual aggravation of socio-political situation in Poland in the years 1980-1981 and later has had an adverse bearing on the expansion of trade exchange, ample untapped economic possibilities make Poland an attractive partner for Czechoslovakia.

The groundwork for this year's trade negotiations is the protocol on the coordination of Polish-Czechoslovak socio-economic plans for the years 1981-1985.

The Czechoslovak side shows understanding of Poland's urgent need for big deliveries of raw and intermediate materials, production components, spare parts and marketables. An annex to the 1982 trade protocol will include the decisions taken during a visit by the Polish Government delegation to Prague last February and the second stage of negotiations which ended March 31.

Poland has proposed to enhance its export of construction services to Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak side promised to step up radically its supplies of raw and intermediate materials and of consumer goods in the first half of the year.

MINISTRY LIFTS CURFEW OVER EASTER WEEKEND

LD051738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] In connection with the traditional celebrations of the Easter holidays the minister of internal affairs has issued an instruction lifting the curfew on the night between 10 and 11 April and on the night between 11 and 12 April.

We are also reminded that in accordance with the 12 December 1981 state of martial law decree and the 29 March 1962 Act on Assemblies, masses and religious celebrations may take place without special permits on the premises of churches and chapels and within areas which constitute church property and which directly adjoin these premises.

As for masses and religious celebrations taking place on streets, roads and other public places, these require advance permits from the chief executive officer, mayor, parish or district chief executive officers.

REPORTAGE OF PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Kubiak Speaks at Lodz

AU051724 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Apr 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, at the PZPR Lodz Committee meeting on 31 March]

[Text] Hieronim Kubiak made a speech toward the end of the discussion. He stressed that the problems of the young generation should be tackled in all their complexity and peculiar characteristics, but in the context of the community's problems. When we carry out an objective appraisal of the future, we should present the program of the ninth congress to young people as a real chance and possibility for their active participation in the life of the country.

Pointing out the causes of our misfortunes, the party must exploit the unrest and lack of conformity in young people, and transform them into a creative strength, H. Kubiak continued. For socialism is not the building of things but the education of people. It is not aimed at deterring people, but winning them over. So it is important to open up to young people the mechanisms of joint management and joint decisionmaking.

Siwak Speaks at Poznan

AU051726 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by PZPR Politburo member Albin Siwak at the 1 April meeting of party aktivs of the Cegielski metal plant in Poznan to discuss party work]

[Text] Asked whether the postulates and views put forward by the meetings of workers and work forces are submitted to the Politburo sessions, A. Siwak stressed that the situation in this regard had changed radically following the Ninth PZPR Congress. For the first time in the history of the party, 86 workers were elected to the Central Committee in a democratic way. You can hear them at the plenum, and the party speaks through them in the most genuine manner at the most important party forums. The voice of workers in the Politburo is just as sonorous, and it is workers who inform the Politburo of the working people's views. We workers speak a concrete language and our views often clash, which is a very good thing. During such discussions we distill joint decisions and go over to jointly implementing them. The workers who are members of the Politburo also head the Central Committee problem commissions. In a word, the voice of the workers at the highest party levels is of consequence and has its weight.

Wozniak Attends Pila Plenum

LD051900 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The current state of housing in Pila Voivodship and ways of improving housing conditions are the subject of a plenum of the voivodship PZPR committee which is being held in Pila. Marian Wozniak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, is participating in the session.

PZPR THEORETICIAN SCORES DOGMATISM, REVISIONISM

AU051738 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Prof Edward Erazmus, director of the Department of the Theory of the Party and of the Political System in the Party Institute for Problems of Marxism-Leninism: "Alongside of the Theory and Needs of the Party"]

[Excerpts] In the general discussion on our party's rebirth,terms occur known in the historical tradition as revisionism, dogmatism, social democratism or Trotskyism. In the specific situation, they always have a negative connotation and most frequently are being used as epithets, or sometimes as instruments, to disquality personal adversaries. I refer to this fact because everything said or written on this subject may prove to be not only controversial but also disputed. For this reason I regard my remarks as information about the phenomenon and as an attempt to answer the question of what revisionism and dogmatism are or what they are not under the conditions of the Polish reality.

Contemporary dogmatism differs from that known in history by the fact that it does not constitute a consistent ideological and theoretical current. It has neither a methodological nor doctrinal character. Except for the idea of centralism, it does not have its own theory. Unwilling to be identified with Trotskyism, contemporary dogmatism can only act as an epigone of Trotskyism, which is being manifested in the peculiar nationalization [upanstwowienie] of the party and of trade unions in the merger of the state apparatus with the party's executive bodies. Dogmatism is manifested in the determined structures of organization, in postures taken by people, and in the bureaucratic methods of exerting power. With respect to ideology, it represents the socioeconomic interests of the bureaucracy. That trend is manifested, on the one hand, as the underestimation of the leading role of the workers class, and on the other, as the substitution of appointed executive organs for the elective ones. Dogmatism fears any changes in the political system, in the structure of power. It is a consistent tendency.

Dogmatism has always acted from the positions of Marxism and even identified itself with "true" socialism. That historical context makes it difficult to see its contemporary pratical double face and to fight it.

Regarding the issue in the most general terms,dogmatism is to be defined as voluntarist disregard for reality, as impatience in the pursuit of goals. For this reason it is either susceptible to stagnation, or disposed to skip development stages, to underestimate the real state of consciousness in society or among party members, and to replace elective organs of power with the appointed ones in decision making. Thus while professing adherence to the fundamental principles of Marxism, for example to social equality and justice, dogmatism does not rule our privileges, and even creates them attached to exerted power.

While professing its adherence to renewal and socialism, revisionism renounces the theory of the class struggle, including the theory of the revolution. In its theoretical and practical activity, it blurs the ideological values of Marxism, and particularly the system values of socialism. In the party, if it does not reject the principles outright, it modifies them or replaces them in the system of socialist values in such a way that they change their identity. It glorifies public movement and changes in the political system, but neglects the danger of losing identity. It pays lip service to the ideas of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of democratic centralism, and consents to breaches in the party norms.

Revisionism tolerates deviations from the principles. It tolerates the breaches of party discipline, even when discipline is necessary because of the raging struggle against the opponents of socialism and when it is determined by the supreme party authorities. In theory and practice, revisionism admits the possibility of creating a separate organizational structure of the party, and that allegedly in the name of freedom and democracy. Revisionism neglects ethical links between socialism and the sovereignty of Poland.

For revisionism, socialism may be a means to preserve independence, and not an equal value or the supreme value. It overlooks the inverse dependence, namely that independence is a means to build socialism. It is a bilateral dependence, and it must not be torn apart. Moreover, the revisionist current rejects principles in the name of tactical goals. It justifies this with the hint that the principles do not correspond to the changing social reality. That posture is manifested in consent to concessions in the ideological and political sphere. While regarding the party as the rear guard of the workers class, in practice revisionism yields to spontaneous social and political forces, and in our situation those concessions are manifested in consent to political pluralism, to a great coalition in the name of national and social accord.

From the practical point of view, there is no clear line between dogmatism and revisionism. On the one hand, both dogmatism and revisionism are afraid of the workers class, and on the other, they neglect its needs and interests. Dogmatism neglects the current interests of the workers class, while revisionism neglects the prospective ones. The former neglects the aspirations and interests of the allied classes and sections, while the latter is the other way round.

In People's Poland, particularly since 1956, dogmatism and revisionism did not and still do not occur in their pure shape. They exist in symbiosis, in a fusion of rational and irrational, of bureaucratic and spontaneous acts. Of course, it is not a marriage of convenience. It has been brought about by the ideological poverty of both currents. Both of them have proved to be unable to regard social phenomena and processes from the class point of view; whereas dogmatism has tended to build, within the framework of the socialist political system, socialism with the assistance of the subordinated apparatus, revisionism, on the contrary, has invoked spontaneous social forces out of distrust in the party and in all organized political institutions.

For this reason it is pointless to discuss which of the two currents is more or less dangerous to the process of reviving the party. In the present situation, both of them are dangerous. Each of them infects sound party forces. Revisionism is more vigorous in party organizations, particularly in the intellectual circles of the party. On the other hand, dogmatism seeks to render the party helpless in the vertical structures of state power and administration. Both of them hinder renewal. They are a hindrance in the sphere of political practice, in the sphere of party activity. Both of them take the shape of attitudes, habits and reactions that discourage nonparty members, that discredit declarations in favor of renewal, that attest to the inability to control social affairs.

SOCIALIST YOUTH UNION PLENUM RESOLUTION PUBLISHED

AU050746 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 30 Mar 82 p 2

[DAW report: "Theses of the Resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Main Administration of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth -- 'Socialist Poland-Union Tasks'"]

[Text] -- In line with the resolutions of the third extraordinary congress of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, our union's basic educational task is to help all young people find their place in the socialist fatherland. The consistent activity of the Military Council of National Salvation in implementing political, social and economic reforms is helping young people become increasingly convinced that the power apparatus is capable of taking the country out of its crisis. Our generation expects changes and will fight for all social and economic reforms which will enable our fatherland to develop properly and to create worthy prospects for each one of us. We see our real opportunities in the basic values of socialism: Justice, social equality, democracy and progress.

We are convinced that the only way out of the severe social crisis is to establish -- under the leadership of the party -- a front of agreement of all those forces that wish to actively create a strong socialist Poland. Representatives of youth organizations must be included in that front. We must help make decisions on the aims to be supported by our strength, enthusiasm and daily work. The Union of Socialist Polish Youth and the social youth movement involved in its activities must help create new socioeconomic and political solutions in line with our generation's hopes.

-- Linking young people's aspirations to the ideals of socialism calls for special consistency not only in education work, but also in the observation of ideological requirements in daily life. This is why we are waiting for the completion of the process of bringing guilty people to account. Any person who serves the state and its citizens must be subject to social control, which should be guaranteed by the State Tribunal. Second, we oppose and will prevent efforts to extend private property from the area of trade, service and small production to the area of industrial production, transportation and construction. We must stop the social division of poor and rich farmers in rural areas. Third, any political activity must be based, in all cases, on genuine social consultations.

-- The results of the crisis are affecting primarily young people. Particular protection must be provided for young families while the economic reform is implemented. The youth organization should be able to set up various forms of the social movement with a view to improving young people's material situation.

-- As a representative of young workers, peasants and intellectuals, the Union of Socialist Polish Youth must pay special attention to the conditions of life, work and education in rural and urban areas. Fighting to implement the principles of the programmatic declaration of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, the Main Administration instructs its Presidium to work out the following programs: 1) The leveling out of the living standards of urban and rural young people; 2) The leveling out of educational opportunities; 3) The leveling out of participation in culture; 4) The leveling out of young people's initial vocational and professional opportunities; 5) Extending young people's share in power; and 6) Strengthening the internal organization of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth.

-- The contradictions of young people's interests are not antagonistic, and this is why a joint organization of young workers, students and soldiers can most effectively represent these interests. The model of the Polish youth movement should therefore be based on the principles of the Leninist concept of youth unions and should not depend on the decisions made by the successive leaderships of the party. This will make it possible to clearly define our situation and tasks. It is impossible to rebuild the socialist fatherland without young people's participation. This rebuilding also represents the building of our future. This is why we must resolutely tackle this issue ourselves.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY INTERVIEWS SZSP SPOKESMAN

LD060946 Warsaw PAP in English 0839 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Apr (PAP) -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY today prints an interview with Jan Garlicki, press spokesman for the main council of the Socialist Union of Polish Students (SZSP) which has resumed activity after being suspended on December 13, 1981.

"Opinions could and can still be heard in the academic milieu about the SZSP being a discredited organization. We were accused of being too closely connected with the circles of [word indistinct] in the 1970s, and we were under the suspicion that the union's principal aim was to channel the moods of students so as to protect the status quo existing in higher schools and in the country at that time.

"However, we were the only youth organization operating at the schools of higher learning at that time and that very fact caused a monopolization of all spheres of students' activity," Garlicki said.

"The SZSP has changed greatly in the past academic year. We introduced many changes in the functioning of the union: Among other things we recognized our openness to various world outlooks as the union's statutory principle. I think that we became an independent and searching organization.

"We do not want to be monopolists, we do not aspire to the role of the sole representative of the students. The reactivation of the SZSP cannot mean that the shape of the student movement has been defined once and for all. The decision on the resumption of activity by the SZSP does not signify an end to the discussion on the movement's model.

"Until, however, this model is worked out, the SZSP has the duty to protect the entire cultural, intellectual and material achievement of the student movement," Garlicki pointed out.

KZMP TO CONVENE FIRST CONGRESS IN APRIL

LD042304 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Apr (PAP) -- The 5th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Union of Polish Youth (KZMP) which gathered here today resolved to convene the union's first congress not later than on April 17-18. The meeting discussed draft documents to be adopted during the congress, and in particular the draft ideological-programmatic declaration of the KZMP. It also adopted tasks to be realized by the union's members, which stem from the resolution of the 7th Plenary Meeting of the Polish United Workers' Party.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM TO BE PUBLISHED

LD060906 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Apr (PAP) -- A programme to stabilize economy and overcome crisis, meant as a continuation of the State Planning Commission's report on the state of Poland's economy is going to be published shortly, Vice-Chairman of the Commission Jerzy Gwiazdzinski told a news conference here today. The Planning Commission had already submitted the document to the prime minister for approval, he said.

The programme is going to spell out the main lines of actions to restore balance in Poland, including the need to restructure this country's economy and her economic relations with abroad. Among the moves in Poland's relations with foreign countries, the programme provides for basing on the links with the Soviet Union and other CMEA countries in a much higher degree than so far, and shaping Poland's relations with the capitalist countries anew, with an eye to the need for smoothly paying off our debt, Gwiazdzinski said.

The restructuring of the national economy requires first of all acceleration of redistribution of labour, which is expected to be attained through the economic reform. Gwiazdzinski discarded claims on the threat of unemployment in Poland as ungrounded, and pointed out that many factories badly need workers while others have too many on the payroll. Nearly 10 percent of factories are threatened with bankruptcy at the moment, he said. Maybe this danger will make their management think, he added.

ECONOMIC PLAN FOR NEAR FUTURE DISCUSSED

PM051433 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed PAP report: "Principles of Plan for Second Quarter of 1982"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers Economic Committee met on 24 March under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski. The meeting was devoted to a discussion concerning the general principles of the draft central plan for the second quarter of 1982.

The aim of the plan, which was submitted by Deputy Premier Zbidniew Madej, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Committee, is to overcome any downward trend in the economy and strengthen incentives to promote economic revival.

Industrial enterprises will continue to face supply difficulties which have largely been a result of the restrictions imposed on our country by certain Western states. As for the postive factors, which will begin to affect the national economy more significantly during the second quarter, they include: an increase in the extraction of our own raw materials, improvement in labor discipline, reform of retail prices and introduction of new economic mechanisms. Among other things, it has been assumed that 43.5 million tons of coal will be extracted during the second quarter of the current year (an 8.6-percent increase compared with the second quarter of last year) and that 27.5 billion kilowatt-hours (a 3-percent increase) and 37,000 tons of copper (a 10.4-percent increast) will be produced. An upward trend will also be apparent in such industries as nonferrous metals as well as the cement, sulfur, timber and paper industries. However, it will be impossible to check for the time being any fall in production in enterprises which are largely dependent on supplies on a cooperation basis from capitalist countries. This mainly applies to the rubber, electronic and chemical industries and, partly, to the engineering industry. It is expected that in view of a shortage of funds for imports and the depletion of material resources, industrial production during the second quarter of 1982 will amount to some 96 percent of the output achieved during the second quarter of last year. So it will not be a bad result.

It was emphasized during the discussion that in view of the present situation what is more important is to encourage, through appropriate planning decisions and through rational operations on the part of enterprises and banks, an increase in the production of finished goods, especially for the market and for export. The main tasks set by the operational plan for the second quarter are: reorienting industry with a view to developing cooperation with socialist countries, and ensuring more extensive utilization of Poland's raw materials and a reduction in imports from Payment Area II.

In any efforts to increase the production of finished goods as well as productivity, enterprises must play an active role. Among other things, the principle of automatic crediting will become inoperative during the second quarter. Banks will grant credits on the basis of the expected level of profitability resulting from enterprises' plans, in accordance with the principle of self-financing and repayment of credits. At the same time, priorities ensuing from general economic and social requirements, as expressed in state operational programs, will be taken into account.

In order to be able to exert financial pressure of this kind on enterprises, the Polish National Bank and the Bank of the Food Economy will conclude credit agreements with enterprises on new credit terms. In connection with the above, the Economic Committee ordered that the information campaign concerning the new credit terms be intensified in enterprises. A shortage of grain for human and animal consumption poses a threat to the food economy. However, as it was emphasized at the committee's meeting, the present shortage of fodder cannot be made good through imports from abroad. In view of the scarcity of foreign exchange, this would be bound to lead to a sharp decrease in the supplies imported for industry and to a further fall in production. So, in order to maintain positive trends in the sphere of stock breeding, farmers must utilize their own fodder stocks as much as possible. A sufficient amount of grain and grain products for human consumption will be imported.

The committee stated that, despite poor results in the sphere of housing construction during the first quarter, the target of 200,000 homes to be made ready for occupation during the current year, as mentioned in the program for the current year, must be achieved. In this connection, the minister of construction and construction materials industry as well as voivodas were instructed to ensure that the potential of construction enterprises, plants engaged in building houses and enterprises producing construction materials is adequately utilized. The minister of construction and construction materials industry was instructed to submit as a matter of urgency a plan for increasing the supply of construction materials, especially, so-called finishing materials.

Action to increase the variety of goods offered for sale must become an important economic task. It is mainly a question of increasing the production of clothing and footwear for adults. As far as children are concerned, the size of production provided for in the operational program should be sufficient. Imports of cotton and leather must be increased to meet adult requirements. The necessary foreign exchange should be secured through a further expansion of exports as from the second quarter of the current year.

The central plan for the second quarter has been prepared by the Council of Ministers Planning Committee under conditions of continued considerable instability stemming from the country's difficult supply, payment and monetary and market situation.

With reference to this the Council of Ministers Economic Committee emphasized when it adopted the draft plan that the determination of tasks for short, 3-month periods has become justified. The tasks mentioned in the plan for the second quarter must be a general guideline for departments. Means for the implementation of operational programs supervised by ministers' representatives have also been ensured within the framework of this plan. Further short-term plans should deal with 6-month periods.

SCIENCE MINISTRY VIEWS RESEARCH FINANCE REFORM

PM021013 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 22 Mar 82 p 3

[Bozena Kastory interview with Dr Jerzy Moszcynski, qualified assistant professor and director of the Economic and Legal Department at the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology: "Money Will Be Tighter" -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] The economic reform means that we will, as it were, have a two-tier management, that is, two kinds of centers -- a state center and self managing enterprises. As a result of the enterprises' increased independence, the emphasis in the mutual relationship of these centers will be shifted. In view of changed circumstances, how will the state center exert control over research and scientific and technological development.

[Answer] This will be done in two ways -- by both direct and indirect action.

As far as direct action is concerned, the state will initiate and finance those spheres of scientific research which either are indispensable from a social viewpoint or stem from the needs of the economy as a whole. This will include, for instance, research in the spheres of agriculture, health and environmental protection, defense, nuclear power and social sciences.

Now the second, indirect way in which the state center will influence merely implies the utilization of systematic instruments, that is, the determination of such rules of the game which will encourage self-managing enterprises to opt for what are socially the most rational ways of extricating themselves from the crisis. Scientific and technological progress, for instance, is one of the paths which could be followed.

[Question] But is there no reason to fear that enterprises will opt for profits rather than for development and that they will, consequently, fail to utilize their resources for agreements and orders which would benefit science?

[Answer] In my opinion, such misgivings are justified. We hope that the reform will eventually create a desire for innovation but, as far as the coming 2-3 years are concerned, it is difficult to rely on the adoption of attitudes at enterprises which will decidedly promote innovational attitudes.

Readiness to introduce innovations will undoubtedly become more apparent only when it appears to be the only way to ensure survival in the face of restrictions with respect to imports and competition on foreign markets. The fact that substitute materials and more economical production processes are being sought is a confirmation of this.

[Question] In view of the situation, how will adequate means be ensured for science during the current year?

[Answer] Hitherto a huge proportion (some 90 percent) of the technological and economic development fund created in enterprises had to be concentrated in economic associations and ministries where it was used -- together with resources provided out of the state budget -- mainly to finance research programs and general technological activities. If we were to rely exclusively on the principle of the voluntary character of enterprises outlays for financing these tasks, as it was assumed when the reform was being planned, a financial gap would appear in the near future which could not be closed by means of budget subsidies. This is why we had to suggest -- especially when we were planning for the system to be applied during the current year -- a certain provisional solution which even though it may prove unpopular, is necessary to sustain our achievements and continue to develop economically important themes at a time when enterprises are to become self-managing.

[Question] This means that certain coercive measures are to be applied....

[Answer] It was, in fact, decided that the enterprises which began setting up a development fund in 1981 would continue to do so, in principle, in accordance with a scale of charges (deductions being added to their costs) similar to that adopted last year. Furthermore -- and this may be an even more controversial development but it is really necessary -- 50 percent of these deductions are to be transferred to the central technological and economic development fund at the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology. Our ministry will then replenish out of these resources the research work funds of individual ministries which have hitherto mainly relied on budget subventions.

[Question] Does this mean that the "short blanket" problem with respect to the financing of science has been resolved as a result?

[Answer] These decisions will undoubtedly mitigate the serious shortage of funds which has threatened science in 1982. I would like to emphasize the fact, however, that it was not so much a question of a comprehensive amount for research but rather of a different -- compared with last year -- proportion of them at the disposal of enterprises. From the viewpoint of the state center's needs, the central fund will improve the situation but it will not close the existing gap and, consequently, many of the research units which have hitherto received orders mainly from ministries, associations and the units which coordinate research programs may well be confronted with a new phenomenon, that is, an inability to fully utilize the potential they possess and to "earn" their keep.

The rules of the game will undoubtedly become stricter and money will become tighter. A natural selection of both themes and executants will occur. However, this may give good results, that is, increase the effectiveness of scientific research.

[Question] So far you have mainly discussed the sources of money for science. But what changes will occur in the principles governing the management of this money in research units, that is, institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences, departmental agencies and research and development centers?

[Answer] We assume, with certain exceptions, that these units will apply their own systems of management whose main feature is coordination between elements of economic calculation (self-financing) and certain other principles binding enterprises on the one hand and solutions specific to the scientific sphere on the other hand. Coordination in variable proportions between objective financing based on agreements with contracting parties and subjective financing in the form of subventions can serve as an example of this.

[Question] And how is the "product" which scientific institutes will be able to offer their customers to be priced? By whom and how will the price of new concepts, projects and studies be determined?

[Answer] Prices will be agreed on at the time of the signing of agreements. They may be based on such criteria, for instance, as expected labor costs, on the relation between those prices and the prices of comparable products or on any measurable, economic consequences of the utilization of the results of the work involved in economic practice.

[Question] Restrictions of all sorts have so far been in force, especially with respect to the wage funds and foreign exchange funds. These restrictions have limited the independence of research units. Will anything change in that sphere?

[Answer] Yes. The principle has been adopted that expenditure connected with workers' wages are to be determined by the agencies themselves within the framework of the wage scales now in force and of their capability to defray the cost involved out of profits. However, any larger annual increases in average wages will gradually be charged in favor of the vocational incentive fund and this will correspondingly reduce the profits set aside for distribution. We are also relaxing restrictions imposed in the foreign exchange sphere and seeking to ensure that 50 percent of the net foreign exchange yield resulting from exports of technological concept, products, services and so forth remains at the disposal of the research units concerned which will be able to use such funds for purchases, travel abroad and so forth.

[Question] And what future awaits institutes which have so far been unable to secure an adequate number of orders and resources for 1982?

[Answer] We have provided in this sphere for a certain procedure with a view, I would say, to a financial "reform" which is to be implemented under the supervision of a bank which will make further financing of the unit concerned dependent on its preparing an appropriate plan for achieving a financial balance.

If such steps as additional offers submitted to enterprises or efforts to secure increased subsidies prove insufficient, it will become necessary to reduce the cadre and material potential of the unit concerned or -- in extreme cases -- liquidate that unit. It has been assumed that the majority of research units whose work involves physical production will seek to gradually achieve complete financial self-sufficiency. During the initial period however, it will be necessary to subsidize on a large scale those selected units whose achievements and potential in the research sphere should be preserved for future use even though those achievements and potential have so far not been fully utlizied.

[Bozena Kastory] Thank you for the interview.

MINING MINISTER CHAIRS COUNCIL'S FIRST SESSION

LD022050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] In Katowice today the first session took place of the Scientific and Technological Council for Mining Matters, recently set up under the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry. Mining Minister Piotrowski chaired the session.

The members of the council will fulfill an advisory function. The composition of the council includes eminent specialists from higher education establishments, the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Main Institute of Mining, and other ministerial research centers, experts from the extraction industry and from enterprises or centers which are concerned with the needs of coal mining, oil and gas.

TRANSLOADING AT GDANSK, GDYNIA PORTS REPORTED

LD021116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Report by Gdansk correspondent Mieczyslaw Serafin]

[Text] The first quarter of the current year has just ended.

According to some opinions it was a most difficult quarter of the year, according to others -- quite the opposite. How is the situation in the harbors and shipyards of Gdansk and Gdynia? In (?Gdansk) almost 2.8 million tons and Gdynia almost 2 million tons of goods have been transloaded. The total for the two ports is lower by over 500,000 tons compared with the first quarter of 1981, and 1981 was, after all, not the best year for our economy.

There has been a drop in the amounts transloaded in all groups of goods with the exception of coal. We shall return to the coal issue in a moment. Thus less grain, general cargo and metal ores were transloaded in harbors. Surplus shipyard workers have been noted, especially in Gdynia. Due to the fact that the amount of goods supplied by Polish foreign trade has been reduced, transit cargoes have been transloaded, especially from Czechoslovakia and from (?imports). Not many ships visit our ports. In Gdansk, for example, 9 out of the existing 14 ships are being serviced today. This is almost four times worse than in good times.

I have mentioned coal. There were 1.5 million tons transloaded in harbors. In the Polnocny port alone 914,000 tons were transloaded between 30 ships. It was possible to do even more but there was a lack of consumers. A lot of coal is being extracted in Poland but much is also being wasted in depots. There is a shortage of ships and this state is bound to continue for some time. We have been pushed out of the traditional coal markets and it is exceedingly difficult to return to them.

DEPUTY MINISTER COMMENTS ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

AU021430 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 31 Mar 82 p 2

[PAP correspondent Wojciech Kazmierczak interview with Maria Regent-Lechowicz, deputy minister of justice: "A Highly Important Issue" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] A PAP correspondent spoke to Maria Regent-Lechowicz, deputy minister of justice, about the corruption of teenagers, about the efforts to prevent and fight it. Here are the most important problems tackled in the interview:

[Question] The report on the conditions of young people's start in life and trade, published last year, presented a very bleak picture of pathological phenomena involving the education of children and young people. At least a million children were brought up in the families of alcoholics, delinquents or persons otherwise very unsuitable to be parents. Some 60 percent of pupils at schools above the elementary level admitted to indulging in drinking liquor. The number of drug addicts was estimated at 100,000. Are those figures still valid?

[Answer] I think that the report shows the dimensions of the social problem, even better than in its figure, by its statement that the manifestations of social pathology, although marginal, are noticeable enough to be ranked among factors hindering young people from making a start in life. In my opinion, such pathologic phenomena as alcoholism, delinquency or drug addiction should be regarded primarily as the consequence of omissions in the sphere of education, in living conditions, a consequence of setbacks in molding among young people active and creative attitudes preventing apathy which lends itself readily to pathologic ways of conduct.

The assessment made in the light of the court sentences, which reflect various social deviations and their manifestations, indicates the need to review the causes of corruption of young people, preventive methods used among them, as well as the methods of the education and rehabilitation of young people who are outcasts from normal life. It would be a mistake to regard the egoism and consumer attitude that is attributed to some groups of young people in choosing their goals and aspirations as the main cause of setbacks in youth education and in making a start in life. The problem is much more complex, and it must be viewed through the prism of the adults, of ourselves, the prism of our errors and omissions.

We must open our eyes to negative examples set by adults and adopted by young people: disregard for parental and civic duties, manifestations of brutality and ruthlessness in human relations, alcoholism and vulgar language used in the presence of children, and various envies which tend to grow in step with our mounting difficulties in our daily lives. And we must add motion pictures serving up violence, outrages and crimes.

[Question] Juvenile delinquency, which has tended to rise in recent years, was one of the consequences of advancing corruption among children and young people. Is that trend continuing?

[Answer] That trend goes back quite a way. In the light of figures, the situation is just opposite. In recent years the number of teenagers criminally prosecuted has constantly tended to decline. While in 1971 this number totaled about 60,000, in 1981 it dropped to 38,000. What is serious is the return to crime in spite of the previous application of educational measures. The present social relations, which are changing including among young people, call for better instruments to shape those relations. That also applied to the law.

[Question] Experience shows that the law along is unable to settle a problem as complex as the curruption of teenagers. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I agree with the suggestion set forth in your question. Legal regulations are but an element of the superstructure. If they are detached from the existing basis -- which in this specific case is made up of economic, living and social conditions as a whole, conditions under which the younger generation received its education -- they will remain mere intentions.

When it goes into effect the act on the treatment of teenagers who are in danger of being made delinquent, or of being corrupted, will be an important step in the sphere of improving legal instruments which play an important organizational and educational role, but the protection of youths against corruption is a task confronting many state and public institutions. In order to accomplish tasks which the future act will set for courts, the family courts [sady rodzinne] will have to cooperate widely with those institutions. The judicial experience shows that we can count on such -- or even better -- cooperation and assistance.

COURTS CONVICT 52 IN MILITARY PROSECUTORS' CASES

LD021904 Warsaw PAP in English 1431 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Apr (PAP) -- Polish military prosecutors last week opened 52 summary investigations against 96 civilians who had been arrested. Simultaneously, 37 cases concerning 58 persons were brought to courts, said a statement of the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office printed in the Polish Armed Forces daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today.

The statement said that 52 persons were convicted and 7 acquitted by military courts.

The investigations opened last week concern dissemination of illegal publications in a church in Przemysl by a sports club employee, dissemination of leaflets with fallacious information which might incite social unrest by a clergyman in Jaroslaw, continuation of the Solidarnosc union activity -- despite the union's suspension -- and dissemination of anti-state leaflets in Tomaszow Mazowiecki, desertion from work in a militarized enterprise and illegal crossing of the Polish-Czechoslovak border, a fraud of post office money, a refusal to carry out work duties in a militarized-railway enterprise in Radom.

Among those convicted by military courts are a student and a secondary school pupil who established and headed an illegal organization named "The Union of Struggle for Independence", printing and disseminating illegal leaflets, four railway employees for robbing a freight car, a metal worker for illegal possession of arms as well as two men leading an illegal organization called "Punk" which desecrated monuments and propagated fascism.

The [word indistinct] in the above cases range from 1-year suspended prison sentence to 4 and a half years in jail.

The Warsaw District Military Court sentenced in absentia a pilot of the Polish Airlines LOT pilot, Jerzy Wojtyna, to 10 years of imprisonment as well as suspending his pilot licence for 5 years for desertion on the Canadian territory.

"The military prosecutors are conducting an intensive prophylactic activity, continuing the popularization of martial law legal regulations among the senior management and socio-political personnel of civil work establishments," said ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in conclusion.

PERIODICAL TRACES UNDERGROUND, MILITIAMEN'S DEATH

LD041424 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Last week the first issue of a new periodical arrived on the news stands. Both the title PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY [WEEKLY REVIEW] and the editorial board's intentions are linked to the tradition of a periodical which was decisively significant in the formation of Polish positivism. The positivists opposed the passive folding of arms, seeing an active attitude toward life as the only way out of the dramatic situation in which Poland found herself in after the defeat of the uprising in 1863, we read in the introductory article to PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY. For several years, a group of reporters and journalists have been trying to create a periodical in whose columns the supreme value would be the fact and analysis of reality. We want to introduce into our social life an element of the realism of everyday life and politics, i.e. what Polish social thought has most lacked in the last 50 years. We want work and action, not just slogans and words, to mark the course of events. We want to restore the proper regard for the results of work, sensible, well-organized and creative.

In the first issue of PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY we find interesting articles: historical and contemporary journalistic reflections, interviews and feuilletons. Attention is drawn to extensive material gathered by a team of PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY reporters entitled: "The Birth of the Underground." Eduard Zruek, Henryk Jawarz, Romuald Karas, Andrzej Kuczewski and Jan (Ketler), in their reports, analyze the reasons and background behind the events which led to the tragic ending 18 February when Citizens Militia Sen Sgt Zdzislaw Karos was fatally wounded on a Warsaw tram. Here are excerpts:

Eduard Zurek notes: Stanislaw M., who used the [alias] "Student", moved with his parents from Katowice to Grodzisk Mazowiecki. After the introduction of the state of martial law, he went into action. He decided to organize the pupils of middle schools in Grodzisk and the surrounding area to carry out actions against officials of the Citizens Militia [MO] and officers of the Polish Army. About the beginnings of his activity, he says that the boys wanted to set up some sort of armed group and were looking for a contact. I suggested that they set up a group for which I thought up the name: Armed Forces of Underground Poland [Sily Zbrojne Polski Pozziemnej]. I told them that if they wanted to take any action, they would have to get arms.

Robert H., one of the coperpetrators, explains: We started to talk and "Student" suggested that we all join the organization and we agreed. Then he began to tell us about the organizational system, called "Fives". I and L. and H. were to set up groups of five, each of whose members was to set up the next five. Student mentioned several kinds of activity for us: capturing arms, printing leaflets, distributing leaflets, gathering intelligence. I chose to print leaflets, L. to capture arms and H. to distribute. I don't know why I chose to print leaflets, because I had no typewriter or duplicator. At the first meeting we did not adopt pseudonyms. That was at the next meeting.

Anyhow, I took the pseudonym of "Grot" and later "Dziecistko" [baby]. Tomasz L. took the pseudonym of ("Kovacs"); Andrzej H. ("Piszczek") and Marek C. "Litwin". The boy (?with us) was called "Student."

On 2 February Tomasz L. and Robert H. disarmed a soldier in Grodzisk Mazowiecki. They acquired a weapon and ammunition. On 17 February Tomasz L. and Robert H. disarmed a soldier in a Warsaw bus and obtained a weapon and ammunition. On 18 February Robert H. fatally wounded Sen Sgt Zdzislaw Karos. Tomasz L., armed, covered his colleague. The members of the Armed Forces of the Polish Underground prepared a list that contained the names and members of the party, functionaries of the MO and of the security service.

RZECZPOSPOLITA DISCUSSES ROLE OF FUTURE UNIONS

LD051020 Warsaw PAP in English 0850 GMT 5 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Apr (PAP) -- RZECZPOSPOLITA pointed to the relations between the state and trade unions as one of key issues in the discussion on the future of trade unions currently going on in Poland. The paper criticized both the idea of "state-run unions" and the one of substituting the state with them. The former idea provides for fusion of trade unions with or rendering them the same as the state apparatus, while the latter was promoted by Solidarnosc leadership when it professed struggle for the self-governed republic.

Both ideas failed to find confirmation in practice, the paper charged. "This was due to the fact that the essence of the socialist states consists in that transformation of socio-economic structures requires planned actions" and the transformations are taking place in conditions of political and ideological struggle, which requires control and coordination of interests of various social groups.

On the other hand, the very functioning of the state creates a strong need for social activity, the paper said. "Shortcomings of organs and offices, through which the state is operating, and the limited insight in this activity from the outside may lead to bureaucracy, which eventually disturbs the office-citizen relation. For this reason, the socialist state should care for mechanisms to secure self-adjustment," the paper said, pointing to union activity as a means to bring these threats to light.

SOLIDARITY'S BUJAK, KULERSKI ON UNION'S FUTURE

PM051417 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 31 Mar 82 p 14

[Reprint from Polish clandestine weekly TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE of Alina Kreisberg undated interview with Solidarity leaders Zbigniew Bujak and Wiktor Kulerski: "Solidarity Is Weak, and for the Present the Workers Must Fend for Themselves"]

[Text] [Question] What are Solidarity's present prospects?

Bujak: For the time being we cannot appraise the situation because we do not yet know whether we will have to wait a couple of years or whether in just 3 months' time we could try to wrest some concessions from the "Military Council of National Salvation."

Kulerski: We cannot adopt any strategy of action until the fate of Walesa, the National Commission and the entire trade union has been clarified. We must therefore prepare several alternatives. We do not yet know whether the junta will decide to destroy Solidarity and create a puppet organization in its place or whether, on the other hand, it will accept the existence of a trade union with albeit just a minimum of autonomy of action.

In the latter case, even if Solidarity's sphere of action were drastically reduced, we would have to fight first and foremost to ensure that it continued to contain trusted men and that its degree of autonomy was as large as possible. If this proves impossible it will be necessary to create a new trade union structure -- informal and decentralized and therefore invisible and elusive.

Bujak: If there were any possibility of reviving solidarity in its previous form, with the same territorial-type structure and the same leadership, it would be an objective to fight for, even if we had to limit ourselves to purely trade union tasks, even if we were partly deprived of the right to strike.

[Question] How can we force the authorities to restore the trade union in an acceptable form?

Kulerski: The concessions that the authorities will claim to be willing to accept depend on society's degree of mobilization. This is why we must rebuild a new trade union structure as soon as possible -- create grass roots cells and circulate information and bulletins. This is the best form of pressure, because it suits the authorities better to permit the existence of an officially recognized Solidarity, with a certain degree of autonomy, than to risk the creation of an alternative structure that would have nothing left to lose.

[Question] Why is there no clandestine trade union leadership in the Warsaw region, as there is in Wroclaw or Lodz?

Bujak: The creation of a clandestine regional or national leadership would only make sense if there were no longer any legal trade union activity. However, as long as we are fighting for the reestablishment of Solidarity, we cannot establish any body which, if the situation were to change, could enter into conflict with the elective authorities. The creation of anonymous bodies would also threaten to open the way to provocations.

Kulerski: In the period before the coup a strong centralistic tendency emerged within the trade union; an increasing number of decisions were taken at the regional or national level. The present situation requires an opposite strategy: The decisions must be taken at a relatively low level, even within the enterprises. There must be a structure of enterprise or territorial cells composed of a few individuals united by professional, friendly or family ties. It is one way of reducing the danger of infiltrations and of limiting possible losses and a way of preventing our activity from becoming paralyzed.

[Question] And yet in places of work people are showing a need for a decision-making center....

Kulerski: In Warsaw's Kasprzak (broadcasting equipment) and Swierczewski (precision tools) factories the workers are acting for themselves: Those men need only help, not directives. In any case the region's authorities are unable for the time being to satisfy the entire trade union's needs with regard to information, so that every factory would have to see to its own independent reproduction of bulletins and cassettes for use by itself and by other factories needing them.

[Question] In a normal situation, however, the trade union should have pronounced itself on several issues: price increases, the local elections....

Kulerski: But this is not a normal situation: The conditions stipulated by Solidarity for the introduction of the increases (consultations, the referendum) are known. None of this has been done, and it is therefore clear that the trade union does not accept the increases, but on the other hand it has no possibility of opposing them. This being so, any further declaration seems to me superfluous.

Bujak: As far as the increases are concerned, any action on our part is bound to fail. Instead we must now fight for the revocation of martial law and the restoration of the trade union. However, we must wait for the time when such a struggle will not lead to bloodshed.

Kulerski: Solidarity was a giant with feet of clay. The most obvious proof of this was on the night of 12-13 December when, despite the mobilization in connection with a strike, the majority of factory committees were deserted and nobody reacted.

Even before that, how easy it was to prompt splits within the trade union. Solidarity's 16 months were one of our great national uprisings -- a bloodless uprising. But a people's life is also composed of periods between one uprising and another, periods of work at the grass roots level. The task now is not to organize strikes and street demonstrations but to train cadres, teaching them to work together, to combat propaganda and to highlight the truth.

[Queston] You talk as if this were the outlook for the coming several years, yet you yourselves argue the possibility of a resumption of trade union activity, the possibility of an agreement. Do you not believe, therefore, that mass action could give you more weight in the negotiations with the junta? Not to mention the fact that actions such as the Wroclaw strike inspire a sense of strength and solidarity in people.

Bujak: the strike called in Wroclaw on 29 January went well in at least some of the factories, and yet there have been no concessions from the government and the losses are not yet known. Only a protest action on a national scale could have some chance of success.

One could envisage such an action in about 2-3 months' time, when we have clarified which way we are going. Then we will wage the battle for the existance of the trade union and for the form in which it can reemerge.

Kulerski: Spectular actions are now less important than everyday passive resistance, which is like a signal to the authorities that this is a society that must be taken into account, a society capable of united action.

[Question] Except that the authorities notice only what is most apparent: strikes, demonstrations and candles lit by the monuments to the victims of the repression. They are unable to perceive the social climate, however.

Bujak: We were plunged into a state of war, despite the fact that many actions were carried out before 13 December. People were tired of them. We must learn our lessons from this and carry out only actions that can have a specific and immediate effect: If the Ursus tractory factory can force the authorities, by means of the strike weapons, not to show on television men who are not spokesmen for all the workers, then it is right for it to do so.

If a factory is important enough to secure the release of its interned workers, it must fight to do so.

[Question] One final question: What is your opinion of the West's economic sanctions against Poland?

Bujak: First, one must ask oneself whether such sanctions really hurt the population, as the television maintains. ~~Or whether~~ in fact that which we would have received from the West would have been likely to improve the food and material situation as a whole. There is no doubt: Only a tiny proportion of the aid would have gone to this end, while all the rest would have been used to satisfy the imperial interests of the bloc in which the people are the object, not the subject, of the states' action.

In any case, what importance can our opinion have? The West pursues its own interests, using Solidarity's opinions only when they suit it.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI GREET HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD032206 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Apr (PAP) -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, have sent a telegram of greetings to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, which reads:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic, we convey -- on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers and the Polish People's Republic Council of State -- cordial and friendly greetings and best wishes to the MSZMP Central Committee the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic the fraternal Hungarian people, and to you personally.

The Polish people recognize and are sympathetic toward the achievements of the Hungarian people, who under the MSZMP's leadership are successfully implementing a program of socialist construction. Together with all the states of the Warsaw Treaty the Hungarian People's Republic is playing an active part in the process of strengthening the defense capability of the socialist community, and peace and security in Europe and throughtout the world. Your country's contribution to the cause of achieving the socialist economic integration of the CEMA countries is valuable.

The recent period, which has been difficult for Poland, has fully confirmed the vital force of traditional Polish-Hungarian friendship and the durability of relations between the two states. We are convinced that these relations, based as they are on the principles of Marxism-Leinisim and proletarian internationalism, will continue to develop and grow in strength to the benefit of our states and peoples, and for the good of peace and socialism.

On your national holiday we wish the fraternal Hungarian people further succcess in the realization of their bold plans, outlined in the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress.

SD DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR GDR PARTY CONGRESS

LD041324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] An SD delegation with the SD Central Committee Chairman Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk has left for Weimar in the GDR. The delegation will take part in the 13th Congress of the German Liberal Democratic Party.

Wreath Laid at Buchenwald

LD051016 Warsaw PAP in English 0831 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 Apr (PAP) -- A delegation of Poland's Democratic Party headed by DP leader Vice-Premier Edward Kowalczyk, which came to Weimar to attend the 13th Congress of the German Liberal Democratic Party, honoured the 37th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi concentration camp of Bucenwald outside Weimar. The delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the 56 thousand victims of Buchenwald and a bunch of flowers at the plaque commemorating Polish victims.

Also today a 1,000-strong group of Poles employed in the GDR paid their tribute to the victims of the camp. Poles held a rally at the local monument to express their will to fight for peace and prevent Nazi crimes form repeating.

REPORT ON MILEWSKI SPEECH TO FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

For a Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU report on the speech by Miroslaw Milewski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, to the Fifth Vietnam Communist Party Congress in Hanoi on 28 March, see the Vietnamese section of the 5 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

CORRECTIONS TO JARUZELSKI ZSL PLENUM ADDRESS

The following corrections to the item entitled "Jaruzelski Addresses 31 March Peasant Party Plenum," published in the 1 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page G 3, are supplied from TRYBUNA LUDU 1 April: Page G 3, paragraph one, last line, replace final sentence and [words indistinct] with the following passage: "This alliance is apparent in all the great changes in our country's social structure.

"We have to remind people constantly of this truth, for it is the root of People's Poland. This root grew by means of the work of the first architects of socialism. We must respect these achievements and we must not sweep them aside."

Paragraph five, lines three and four, repunctuate as follows: "We are directed by the universal laws of socialism and at the same time we respect our traditions, experience and conditions in which the leading role of the PZPR is enriched by the multiparty system, joint governing and joint responsibility of the friendly allied parties."

Same paragraph, line six, replace [word indistinct] with "opinion";

Page G 5 Paragraph one, line nine, rephrase to read: "Neglect and lack of thrift, losses and wastefulness, dishonesty and officialdom and many other kinds of sickness of many sectors of life, as well as of management and farming in the countryside are still serious and widespread. We shall combat all these sicknesses energetically. We shall carry out changes in personnel in cases of neglect and obvious administrative failure.

Paragraph three, lines one through four rephrase as follows: "The level of sophistication in agriculture in our country leaves much to be desired. Even though we have many scientific centers working for agriculture, the results of the work of some of them are not commensurate with the amount of resources expended on them."

Same paragraph, lines 11 through 13, replace [sentence indistinct] and rephrase passage to read: "The Rural areas cannot give up their talented and best educated young people indefinitely. In our educational work with young people, we should direct their ambitions where they are most needed, instilling in them a love for the land which repays the toil put into it."

Paragraph five, lines two and three, rephrase second sentence to read: "We are introducing new sets of prices throughout the economy and restoring a more rational price structure."

Paragraph six, line three, remove parentheses and question mark from (?unity).

BRIEFS

BYDGOSZCZ APPOINTMENT -- On the recommendation of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship Defense Committee, the minister of science, higher education and technology has appointed Dr Bronislaw Ratusz to the position of rector of the Bydgoszcz Higher Pedagogical College. Recently he had worked in the Institute of the Fundamental Problems of Marxism-Leninism in Warsaw. His research deals with problems of educational policy and civic training. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 1 Apr 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU, TURKEY'S EVREN HOLD OFFICIAL TALKS

Evren Pays Courtesy Call

AU051935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Apr (AGERPRES) -- On April 5, General Kenan Evren, head of the Republic of Turkey, paid a courtesy call on Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The interview between the two heads of state, preceding the official talks, passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual esteem, under the sign of the friendly relations which were established and have been developing between the two countries and peoples for their benefit and in the interest of the cause of peace, security and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Begin Official Talks

AU051943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Official talks started between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and General Kenan Evren, head of the Republic of Turkey, at the Palace of the State Council in Bucharest, on April 5.

The talks are attended for Romania by: Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry; Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications; Tradafir Cocarla, minister of electric power; Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, adviser to the president of the republic; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the republic; Silviu Curticeanu, secretary of the president and of the State Council; Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Nicolae Amza, deputy minister of oil; Vasile Patilinet, Romania's ambassador in Ankara; Romulus Neagu, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For Turkey by: Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs; Prof Mustafa H. Aysan, minister of transport; Fahir Ilker, minister of energy and natural resources; Nahit Ozgur, Turkey's ambassador in Bucharest; Oktay Iscen, ambassador, assistant undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Nazmi Akiman, ambassador, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Hassan Yumuk, assistant undersecretary of state for maritime affairs at the Ministry of Transport; Adnan Baser Kafaouglu, economic adviser to the head of state; Ustun Dincmen, head of the head of state's office; Umut Arik, director in the Ministry of Transport; Baki Ikin, special adviser to the minister of foreign affairs; Suat Tuygan, Erkan Gezer and Gonul Dalyanoglu, heads of departments in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ismail Kafescioglu, general director of the Turkish Oil Corporation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu cordially hailed the Romanian visit of General Kenan Evren which brings to the fore the good Romanian-Turkish relations as well as the joint wish to lend them an ever more ascending and productive course. The Romanian head of state expressed his conviction that the meetings and exchanges of views they will have together these days would contribute, by their results, to the continuous strengthening of the collaboration between Romania and Turkey, in keeping with the interests and aspirations of the two friendly countries and peoples.

General Kenan Evren warmly thanked for the invitation to visit Romania, for the hospitality extended to him, and asserted, in his turn, the conviction that the understandings he will reach with President Nicolae Ceausescu, during their talks, would be positively reflected in the ever more intense development of the friendly, multilateral cooperation between Turkey and Romania.

Starting their first round of talks, the two heads of state stressed with satisfaction that the Romanian-Turkish relations have witnessed, in the last few years, a favourable course in all domains. In this respect, reference was made to the expansion of economic relations, the important growth of commercial exchanges between Romania and Turkey. It was assessed that the results scored were good premises for the future intensification of cooperation, of bilateral collaboration, particularly in the sphere of material production, in accordance with the potential of the two countries' national economies. Both sides manifested the determination to efficiently capitalize on the possibilities existing to amplify and deepen economic, industrial and technical cooperation.

It was agreed that the efforts should be increased to further expand the commercial exchanges, identify new forms of collaboration, promote more intensely the cooperation in important domains -- the oil, mining, electric power and iron-and-steel industries, agriculture, road and naval transport, initiate new actions of mutually advantageous cooperation. Emphasis was also placed on the wish to multiply the contacts in other significant fields of activity: scientific research and technological development, technical cadre training, culture, art and tourism.

The fact was highlighted that, although Romania and Turkey belong to opposed military blocs, that should not be an obstacle in the development of a broad collaboration and cooperation between the two countries. At the same time, stress was laid on the fact that the steady amplification of the relations between Romania and Turkey, on the basis of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, mutual advantage, was for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, served the cause of peace, security, cooperation and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

In relation to the questions discussed on the development of bilateral relations, it was covenanted that the relevant ministers of the two countries examine, during the visit, and find out specific ways and means able to ensure broader capitalization of the possibilities of expanding commercial exchanges, the collaboration and cooperation in various domains of joint interest.

Next, President Nicolae Ceausescu and General Kenan Evren started, in the presence of the ministers of foreign affairs of Romania and Turkey, a thorough exchange of views on international developments and on the cooperation between the two states for a policy of peace, detente, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The talks pass in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, of mutual understanding and esteem.

Ceausescu Dinner Toast

AU051949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Report on toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 5 April Bucharest dinner for Turkish President Kenan Evren]

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Cordially greeting the head of the Republic of Turkey, General Kenan Evren, and the officials accompanying him, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania said in his speech made at the dinner given in honour of the guests:

The visit you are paying to Romania is an illustration of the positive evolution of the Romanian-Turkish relations of friendship and collaboration, an expression of the joint wish to broaden them still more.

We note with satisfaction that, in the spirit of the solemn joint declaration signed in Bucharest in 1975, of the understandings covenanted during the mutual top-level visits, the Romanian-Turkish relations have witnessed a continuous many-sided development.

Political contacts have intensified, commercial exchanges have grown almost 6 times since 1975, the forms of collaboration and cooperation in various domains have expanded and diversified. In this respect, I would like to point out the good cooperation of the Romanian and Turkish experts in building the "Central Anatolia" refinery -- an important objective of the Turkish industry, an example of mutually advantageous cooperation between two countries with different social systems. However, we consider that the growing economic, technical-scientific potential of Romania and of Turkey creates fresh possibilities for expanding that collaboration, to increase especially in the field of electrical engineering, mining -- oil included -- agriculture, transport, as well as in other fields of mutual interest -- a fact which fully meets the demands of progress of our two countries, of the cause of international peace and collaboration.

We are glad that during your Romanian visit, you will have the opportunity to know directly some concerns and achievements of our people who, in close unity, firmly work for the development of the national economy, for the progress of science and culture, for the steady rise of their standard of living and civilization.

I have visited your country several times and I appreciate the efforts the Turkish people make on the way of socioeconomic development -- and as friends and neighbours, we wish you fresh achievements on that way.

Lying in the same geographic region of the Balkans, Romania and Turkey have many interests in common. They are interested in actively cooperating so that, in the zone they live in, in Europe and in the world, a climate of confidence and collaboration be established, which should allow them and all peoples to channel all their efforts towards economic and social progress, in conditions of quiet and peace. We are deeply concerned over the current international situation which continues to be very complex. On the one hand, we witness the ever stronger assertion of the peoples' will to develop freely, to live and cooperate in an atmosphere of peace and security. On the other hand, tension has mounted in the international life, as a result of the old imperialist policy of inequality and oppression, of the maintenance and even aggravation of some conflicts, of the intensification of the tendencies to consolidate and redivide the spheres of influence. The world economic crisis grows broader and deeper -- practically including all the countries -- the policy of arming has acquired unprecedented scope. All this ever more seriously jeopardises the peoples' freedom and independence, the peace of the whole mankind.

The cardinal problem today is that of peace or war. Under the current circumstances it is necessary more than ever before that the peoples should rally their efforts and cooperate ever more closely to prevent the aggravation of international tension, promote the resumption and development of the policy of detente and peace, of collaboration and observance of national independence.

By acting in this spirit Romania has actively participated in the efforts made for the constructive settlement of the major questions on which the ensurance of peace and understanding among nations depend. We attach great importance to the collaboration with the socialist countries -- with our neighbours in particular; we strengthen our solidarity and cooperation with the developing countries, with the nonaligned countries; we expand -- in the spirit of peaceful coexistence -- our relations with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system. We firmly ground all these relations on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to the use or threat of force.

As a European country, Romania actively militates for security, collaboration and peace in Europe.

We wish to further do our utmost so that, when resumed, the Madrid meeting unfold in a constructive spirit and yield positive results, lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament on the continent, to the continuation of the process of collaboration and security in Europe.

Starting from the fact that Europe became a huge arsenal of weapons which can destroy the whole planet several times, we militate most resolutely for stopping the deployment of medium-range missiles and for passing to the withdrawal of the existing ones, for establishing new relations on the European Continent, through the definite elimination of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of all armaments.

We consider that it is in the keen interest of all peoples on the continent that everything possible be done for a Europe free of nucelar weapons, for a united Europe of collaboration, security and peace. We assess in this respect that all the European nations must assume high responsibility, participate more actively in the development of confidence and collaboration on the continent. As part of the efforts for building European security, Romania pays special attention to the situation in the Balkans. We declare for the negotiated settlement of all issues existing among the countries of that region, for the development of good neighbourliness, of broad bi- and multilateral collaboration, for turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons, as part and parcel of building a Europe without atomic weapons.

We consider that it is in the keen interest of peace and security in the Balkans and in Europe that efforts should be intensified for the negotiated settlement of the Cyprus issue, starting from the necessity that that country's independence and sovereignty, the peaceful coexistence of the two Cypriot communities should be guaranteed.

Romania, that has good relations with all the Balkan states, declares for the holding of a top-level meeting of the states in that region which should discuss the ways of surmounting the existing problems, of building-up confidence, of strengthening collaboration and peace in the Balkans. We consider that, under the current circumstances, such a meeting is possible and would be an important positive act in the life of the whole continent.

Romania firmly campaigns for the halting of the arms race, for the passage to tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place. We pay, in this respect, special attention to the forthcoming session of the United Nations Organization on disarmament and we would like to make our entire contribution to taking specific decisions and measures within it. We consider that everything possible should be done to put an end to the policy of arming, to safeguard the fundamental right of nations, of people to life, to free and dignified existence.

There are many litigious issues in the present-day world, just as conflicts and states of tension which can degenerate into armed confrontations with unpredictable consequences on the whole mankind. Life shows that it was easy to start conflicts but it is very difficult to stop them now. That is why everything possible should be done to give up the way of arms and to find solutions to all conflicts by peaceful means and negotiations alone, the interests of international peace and collaboration, the right of each people to develop freely and independently be steadily started with.

Both Romania and Turkey are directly concerned that a global, lasting and just peace be achieved in the Middle East which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied following the 1967 war, to the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue through the setting up of an independent, national state of its own. It is necessary that an end should be put to the repressive measures of the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian population in Cisjordan and Gaza.

We consider that one of the serious imperatives of our epoch is the liquidation of underdevelopment, the bridging of the deep gaps between the rich and poor countries. Firm actions should be taken for establishing a new international economic order based on full equality which should ensure the faster progress of all countries, of the lagging ones in particular, facilitate the peoples' broad access to the achievements of modern science and technology, ensure world economic stability.

There are many problems in the international life which should be solved in a new, democratic way. We consider that all states, whatever their size or social system should participate, on an equal footing, in solving them. An important role in the settlement of these problems should be played by the small and medium-sized countries, the developing and nonaligned countries which constitute the great majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of independence and peace.

I wish to point with satisfaction to the good collaboration between Romania and Turkey within the United Nations and in other international bodies, and I express my belief that this cooperation will amplify in the future. In concluding his toast, President Ceausescu expressed his conviction that the visit the head of the Republic of Turkey is paying to Romania would go down as a new, important moment in the development of the good relations between the two countries and peoples.

Evren Toast

AU051957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Report on toast by Turkish President Kenan Evren at 5 April, Bucharest dinner given for him by President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Addressing President Nicolae Ceasescu, General Kenan Evren said, among other things, in the toast he proposed at the dinner given in his honour on April 5, the first day of the visit he is paying to Romania: I am inspired by feelings of satisfaction since I have the opportunity to visit Romania and to personally know you, a fact which is an occasion for us to examine various aspects of the questions concerning both our countries.

Within the foreign policy promoted by Turkey, Romania holds a special and important place. We attach great importance to our relations with Romania. The mutual visits initiated and maintained with regularity over the last few years are a positive contribution to expanding the links between our countries. I also nurture the hope that the talks we shall conduct during my visit will give a still stronger impetus to the endeavours for a broader expansion of our links. Your forthcoming visit to our country will be a new, extremely important chain of our mutual contacts.

The head of the Republic of Turkey considered as satisfactory the achievements scored over the last few years in the relations between the two countries, especially as regards the economic cooperation and the expansion of reciprocal commercial exchanges. Certainly, there are still many things to be done to raise these relations to the wanted level, he went on, specifying that the expansion of bilateral relations and collaboration is both a factor of promoting the two peoples' interests and a great service to developing an atmosphere of good neighbourhood among the countries in the region.

Next, General Kenan Evren said that both countries aim primarily at ensuring the prosperity, quiet and happiness of their peoples, within an atmosphere of stability and security. In order to achieve it we need, of course, an atmosphere of peace and quiet on an international plane. The speaker outlined then the current picture of the international situation, setting forth Turkey's stand on the main European questions and on developments in various parts of the Middle East. Referring to the Balkans, General Kenan Evren stated that Turkey wished that the Balkans be turned into a zone of peace and collaboration. In that respect, he said: We attach special importance to our links with the Balkan countries.

We nurture the hope that the Balkans, having different socioeconomic systems, become in the future an example of harmonious collaboration among the countries in the region. The expansion of bilateral and multilateral collaboration among the countries in the area will serve the interests of the Balkan countries.

In the end, the head of the Republic of Turkey expressed his belief that his visit would contribute to a more powerful consolidation of the collaboration between Turkey and Romania.

RCP PLENUM APPRAISAL OF FOREIGN POLICY

AU051030 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Apr 82 p 3

["RCP Central Committee Plenum Decision on Our Party's and State's International Policy"]

[Text] I. Discussing and examining the report on the party's and state's international activity in 1981 and the major guidelines in the 1982 foreign policy, the RCP Central Committee Plenum fully endorsed the particularly intensive activity carried out by the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania in the world arena and assessed that that activity was carried out in conformity with the targets set forth by the 12th RCP Congress, with the guidelines and recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and fully in keeping with the basic interests of the Romanian people, socialist construction in Romania and the general cause of socialism, peace, independence, security, cooperation and understanding in the world.

The plenum highly appreciated the decisive role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in working out and implementing the party's and state's foreign policy and stressed his constant concern for stopping and lessening international tension, for resuming the policy of detente, peace, cooperation and respect for national independence. Under the current complex conditions of the international situation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's excellent and energetic initiatives and actions for disarmament and peace have enjoyed support and enthusiastic participation on the part of all our nation and have had a wide international response and given a forceful impetus to solidarity with the political forces and public opinion in Europe and other continents in the struggle for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, for safeguarding the peoples' right to life and to free and independent development.

The year 1981 has once again clearly confirmed the great international prestige enjoyed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a noteworthy personality of the present-day political scene, who is struggling with devotion and self-denial and on the basis of a profound materialist-dialectical and historic analysis of processes in the present-day world, for achieving the noble ideals of peace, freedom, independence and progress for all nations.

In implementing the party's and state's foreign policy targets, the plenum assessed that the continuation and intensification of the dialogue at the highest level during Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's meetings and talks with heads of states and governments, with the leaders of parties and national liberation movements, with other political figures and with representatives of the economic and cultural-scientific field from various countries was of great importance.

The RCP Central Committee stressed with satisfaction that our party has constantly acted to continuously expand and deepen its foreign relations, to strengthen its peace policy and its policy of detente, national independence, of democracy and socialism. The RCP currently maintains relations of cooperation and solidarity with 77 communist and workers parties, 53 socialist and social-democratic parties, 66 other ruling parties and political forces and with national liberation movements and organizations.

At the same time, the plenum stressed with satisfaction that Socialist Romania has expanded and deepened political, economic and cultural-scientific relations with more than 150 countries on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force and each people's right to completely master their own destiny.

The plenum highly appreciated our party's and state's concern to give priority to strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries by paying, within this framework, particular attention to relations with neighboring socialist countries. It was stressed that within the sustained and multilateral development of relations with socialist countries, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's meetings with the leaders of those countries were of great importance.

Romania has made sustained efforts to identify new opportunities for developing the exchange of commodities, production sharing and specialization in production within CEMA and in relations with other socialist countires.

Our country is determined to continue to make its complete contribution to cooperation within CEMA with a view to meeting the needs for raw and other materials, for energy, machine-tools and modern technologies of the member countries, so that the activity of that organization will represent a true model of equitable relations and fruitful cooperation among free and sovereign socialist countries and so that it will give a new impetus to socialist and communist construction.

The party and state leadership has also acted to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among all socialist countries -- an essential condition for the triumph of the general cause of socialism, peace and progress.

The RCP Central Committee plenum also stressed that our state has strengthened relations of cooperation and solidarity with the developing and nonaligned countries and believe that, by implementing the important decisions established at summit level, mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation will constantly grow in the interest of their socioeconomic progress, well-being and prosperity. Active cooperation with the member countries of the "Group of 77" and of the Nonaligned Movement has been achieved to promote constructive new solutions in resolving the major political and economic problems of the present-day world.

The RCP Central Committee plenum stressed at the same time that, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, Romania has developed its relations with the developed capitalist countries, this being an important contribution to the cause of detente, peace, security and international cooperation.

Socialist Romania's foreign relations at the level of the government, parliament, the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and mass and civic organizations have also expanded.

An important role in Romania's overall international activity was played by intensifying and diversifying economic and scientific-technical cooperation by paying special attention to implementing the foreign trade plan provisions, especially as regards exports, and to strengthening the legal framework of trade relations and production-sharing and scientific-technical cooperation, to ensuring the stability, equitable and balanced nature of exchanges.

The plenum assessed with complete satisfaction that in 1981 Romania carried out intensive activity within the United Nations and other international organizations and meetings, thus making its contribution, through its own political initiatives, for promoting the cause of detente, peace, disarmament and international cooperation and for the just and lasting settlement of the complex problems confronting mankind today in the interests of the peoples.

The plenum stressed the great significance our party and state have attached and attach to strengthening security and cooperation in Europe and to proceeding to measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

The RCP Central Committee believes that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's messages and actions and the appeals at the party, state and parliamentary levels played an important role in successfully concluding the Madrid meeting and in resolving the problems of security and cooperation in Europe.

Further action was taken to develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the Balkan countries to turn the Balkans into an area of cooperation and peace, free of nuclear weapons.

The plenum stressed the firm efforts made at the international level by our party and state to stop the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and to withdraw existing ones, to completely eliminate nuclear weapons from this continent and to begin negotiations in this respect.

The Central Committee highly appreciated the policy practiced by the RCP and Socialist Romania -- excellently defined by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- regarding the manner of resolving this crucial problem on which depend peace and security in Europe, and the civilization, lives, and existence of peoples in our continent and throughout the world.

Romania believes that it is necessary to take action so that the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States will conclude with positive results and that they will lead, in the shortest possible time, to a complete agreement on medium-range missiles and other weapons.

The RCP Central Committee stressed in this respect the particular importance of the proposals made by our country regarding the participation, in one or another form, of the European countries in those negotiations which directly concern all the countries on our continent. The plenum believed that more than ever it is necessary for the European countries to assume greater responsibility and to show interest in taking an active part in achieving an agreement on stopping the deployment of new medium-range missiles and on proceeding to withdraw existing ones.

The plenum stressed the importance and significance of the actions for peace organized by our country, which are a forceful expression of the Romanian people's desire to stop the arms race, to achieve disarmament and to build a nuclear-free Europe.

Romania has struggled so that the problems of disarmament become the subject of effective discussions within the United Nations and the Geneva Disarmament Committee and so that the documents that have been adopted with the participation of all countries include tangible measures for stopping the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and for proceeding to disarmament.

The RCP Central Committee stressed the particular importance of the initiatives and actions taken by our country and the president of Socialist Romania aimed at resolving all disputes between countries by peaceful means and at eliminating the use of threat of force in international relations. Romania has continued to act to formulate the UN declaration on the peaceful settlement of differences and to identifying the ways and means to increase the role of that organization in the international arena.

The plenum stressed the broad response enjoyed in the world by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's concept regarding the elimination of underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order. Our country stressed the need to intensify efforts to promote a new economic and financial policy compatible with the targets of general economic stability, with the principles of free and equitable trade and with the imperatives of an accelerated development of the developing countries. Within the United Nations, Romania has actively struggled, together with the other countries within the "Group of 77" to launch comprehensive economic negotiations with the participation of all countries.

The plenum stressed that the serious problems in the world economy are the result of inequalities, the accentuation of the gaps between rich and poor countries, and the result of the overall economic policy practiced at the international level, including the high interest rate policy, which is a new form of imperialist-colonialist oppression since it creates new difficulties and worsens the situation in the developing countries.

The plenum believed that the struggle for disarmament and for cutting back military expenditures is also part and parcel of the struggle for narrowing the gaps between the rich and poor, for a new world economic order, for strong support for the developing countries aimed at their socioeconomic progress and for resolving the serious problems of malnutrition and other problems confronting mankind.

The plenum endorsed the activity to publicize the 12th RCP Congress documents abroad, as well as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's concept of our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy problems.

The publication and distribution abroad of 18 volumes of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's works or volumes devoted to his personality enjoyed wide international response, so that the number of works published rose to 113 in 33 countries and 21 languages.

In homage of and great appreciation for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- prominent personality of the international political scene -- new and prestigious distinctions have been awarded to him. Thus, the high distinction "Man of the Year 1980 for Peace" was awarded him by the jury of the Assembly for National Integration in India on the basis of a wide-ranging popular vote, and the "Gold Plaque of the Piedmont Regional Junta" was bestowed on him on behalf of the residents of that province in northern Italy.

Numerous events have been organized abroad dedicated to our country and its national day or on other significant events in the life and history of the Romanian people.

II. The RCP Central Committee plenum, in unanimously endorsing the overall foreign policy practiced by our party and state, reasserted the desire of the RCP and Socialist Romania to continue to resolutely struggle to implement the 12th RCP Congress decisions, recommendations and guidelines submitted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to achieve a climate of peace and cooperation, so that the Romanian people are able to devote all their creative energy and strength to build the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Our party and state will act to intensify international dialogue and efforts to stop international tension, to resolve all states of conflict and war between countries by peaceful means, and to resume and continue the policy of peace, detente and cooperation.

Proceeding from the decisive role played by progressive forces in international developments and in ensuring progress and peace, the RCP will carry out an intensive activity to deepen relations with the communist and workers parties, with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with all ruling parties and national liberation movements and with all progressive forces everywhere which are against war and for defending the peoples' basic right to peace and life.

Romania will continue to develop relations with all socialist countries, especially neighboring socialist countries, and will constantly act to strengthen their solidarity in the interest of successfully building socialism and of increasing their contribution to the general policy of peace, detente and cooperation.

At the same time, Romania will expand relations with the developing countries and with the nonaligned countries by struggling for strengthening cooperation with those countries in implementing their targets aimed at socioeconomic emancipation, and in building a new international economic order. At the same time, our country will act to expand relations with the capitalist countries on mutually advantageous bases.

The plenum believed that a target of primary importance will be intensified and diversified cooperation by Romania in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields with all countries. We must look to improving the foreign trade activity and international economic cooperation, forcefully increasing exports, cutting back foreign debts and achieving an even balance by taking more and more determined action to expand and deepen cooperation and specialization with CEMA.

The plenum stressed that our country will struggle so that the Madrid meeting, once resumed, will conclude in the shortest time possible and with the best possible results, and so that it leads to a further conference on trust and disarmament in Europe and ensures the continuity of the meetings begun in Helsinki which constitute an organized framework where European peoples may discuss problems of common interest, of strengthening cooperation, security and peace on our continent. It is in the interest of the European peoples to ensure relations of broad cooperation and a united Europe based on respect for each country's social system and independence, and on active cooperation and assistance in the field of socioeconomic development.

Our country will struggle with great determination to develop relations among the Balkan countries and to turn the Balkans into an area of trust and cooperation, into a nuclear-free area as part and parcel of a Europe without nuclear arms and as a contribution to the cause of peace and cooperation in the world.

At the same time, Romania will act to stop the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, toward withdrawing existing ones and eliminating nuclear weapons from our continent.

Our country will act within the United Nations, the Geneva Disarmament Committee and within the Vienna negotiations to stop the arms race and to adopt tangible measures for cutting back military budgets, armed forces and weapons. Within this framework, Socialist Romania will pay special attention to the second special UN General Assembly session devoted to disarmament, and will directly contribute to preparing it thoroughly so that the measures that will be adopted will mark real progress in achieving disarmament.

In 1982, Romania will struggle to give an impetus to negotiations within the United Nations regarding the elimination of underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order, and to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the developing countries.

Our country will also act toward democratizing international life and toward strengthening the role of the United Nations, toward the active participation of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing and nonaligned countries in discussing and resolving the major problems of strengthening international peace and security. Our country will act toward promoting a stable and balanced development of the world economy.

The plenum decided to intensify actions and events dedicated to peace and disarmament by our people, together with such actions by other peoples to benefit this noble cause, this being an expression of Romania's determination to do all it can to achieve the most fervent aspirations of mankind and to free all nations from the danger of a destructive nuclear war.

The RCP Central Committee Plenum decided that the party's and state's activity in 1982 -- the year of the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic -- should be unswervingly dedicated to strengthening cooperation and solidarity between the progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces, with all peoples, to lend to international life a new trend toward detente, security, national independence, disarmament and cooperation for the triumph of peace and socialism.

MARGARITESCU CONDUCTS ECONOMIC TALKS IN BRITAIN

AU021510 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] An economic delegation led by Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, visited Great Britain and conducted talks with representatives of the leaders of the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Trade and the Treasury in connection with the current situation and prospects for trade between Romania and Great Britain.

The delegation also met with the management of major banks in Great Britain, with representatives of the British companies and firms with which Romania has important economic cooperation and trade relations. The meetings and talks stressed the desire to take action to ensure the development of Romanian-British trade.

CUBAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS 29 MAR-3 APR

AU032011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Apr (AGERPRES) -- A Cuban economic delegation paid a working visit to Romania over March 29-April 3. During their visit, they had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and at the State Planning Committee on the development of long-term economic collaboration between Romania and Cuba. The document signed on the occasion stipulates Romania's conditions of participation in the building of new nickel and cobalt production units in Cuba as well as long-term delivery of suchlike products to Romania.

The Romanian delegation were led by Ion Stancil, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the Cuban delegation by Rene Pombo, vice-president of the Central Planning Board.

The Cuban delegation were received by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and by Emilian Dobresiu, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

ROMANIAN-CUBAN SCIENTIFIC TALKS REPORTED

AU022007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Apr (AGERPRES) -- During his Romanian visit over March 29-April 3, made at the invitation of the executive of the National Council for Science and Technology, Professor Wilfredo Torres, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Academy of Sciences of Cuba, had talks on April 2 with Professor Ion Ursu, first vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology.

They analyzed the stage and results of the Romanian-Cuban collaboration in science and technology and the further development possibilities of this activity. Covenanted was the achievement of more joint ventures of research and development in such important domains as the better turning to use of some raw materials, the utilization of new energy sources, machine-building, timber working industry, medicine, oceanography, agriculture and food industry, likewise, measures were set for increasing the efficiency of the research activity in the settlement of the problems of socio-economic development of the two countries.

A protocol of the meeting was signed at the end of the talks.

USSR'S GROMYKO HOLDS TALKS WITH LEADERS 5 APR

Foreign Secretary Vrhovec

LD051456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- Today's talks between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, were primarily devoted to the current world situation. They are reported to have dwelt to a c nsiderable degree on the situation in Europe, which both sides described as tense. In connection with the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, both sides judged that the initiative taken by nonaligned and neutral countries during the meeting had on the whole been constructive and that their proposal constitutes the the prerequisite for the continuation of the conference. The two ministers also stressed the importance of cooperation among all countries regardless of their internal political systems and possible membership in a bloc, because such cooperation contributes to the relaxation of tension in the world. In this connection, they voiced a particularly positive appraisal of the efforts being made in this direction by nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe which advocate the universality of detente and deem it to be a process which should overcome conflicts and not paper them over.

The hosts also acquainted their visitors with the preparation for the next summit of nonaligned countries and, in this connection, with their attitude toward the Iraqi-Iranian war, laying stress on the principles of nonalignment in the struggle for peace, security and independence in the world, principles which contribute to the settling of world problems and crises, especially those with wider implications. The Soviet side also stressed the importance of nonalignment in the struggle for peace and the relaxation of tension in the world.

It is reported that both sides reached the conclusion during the talks th at it is essential to eliminate the danger of a world conflict through the involvement of the entire world community and the development of cooperation, because this is the best way to establish trust between East and West. After becoming acquainted with the Yugoslav attitude on preparations for the forthcoming second UN special session on disarmament, the Soviet delegation listened with attention to the attitudes of the nonaligned on global economic talks within the framework of the United Nations. The Soviet delegation agreed that these talks are an important factor in the settling of the existing economic situation in the world and said that the Soviet Union is ready to support them.

In the part of the talks devoted to the two countries' bilateral relations' the assessment made by both sides, it is learned, was the general trend is a positive one and that these relations are being constantly enriched, but it is necessary to make continuous efforts in order to go on promoting them and to be able to quickly remove any obstacles that may arise. Particular note was taken of the good cooperation between Soviet and Yugoslav republics and between regions and towns in the economic, cultural and scientific-technical fields. In this connection, particular stress was laid on the importance of these and other significant political and other contacts, which always constitute an impetus to the further development of cooperation or an opportunity to clarify, on the basis of the well-known principles of the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement, attitudes and any differences which might exist concerning views on individual unsolved questions in the world. This was also proved by these talks between the two ministers of foreign affairs and their closest associates, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship, complete equality and mutual respect. It is certain, in the view of both sides, to contribute to better mutual understanding.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs is reported to have expressed gratitude for the respect and attention which the Soviet people have shown by naming a square in Moscow and a street in Omsk after Tito and issuing a jubilee postage stamp with Tito's portrait.

Today's talks were attended, apart from the two ministers of foreign affairs, by Viktor Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia; Vasiliy Makarov, senior assistant minister of foreign affairs; and other close associates of the Soviet minister. On the Yugoslav side, apart from Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, the talks were attended by Sava Obradovic, assistant federal secretary; Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador in Moscow; Ronald Strelec, adviser to the foreign secretary and head of the department for Eastern Europe; and other aides of the federal secretary.

Premier Djuranovic

LD051522 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Andrey Gromyko, the USSR minister of foreign affairs. On the occasion, an exhaustive exchange of views was held in the spirit of freindship and openness which marks the relations between the two countries, on issues of interest for the further development of bilateral cooperation. It was noted with satisfaction that cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union is developing successfully in every sphere and that it is continuously on the ascent. The successful development of economic cooperation, the volume of which should reach the level of approximately $7 billion this year, was emphasized. Within the framework of this coopearation, industrial cooperation, which ensures lasting and long-term economic relations and in which significant results have been registered so far, has particular significance. Both sides stressed their interest in the further development and expansion of cooperation in this sphere, as well as in the cultural, educational, scientific-technical and other spheres, for which possibilities exist.

In the sphere of international relations, the significance of the struggle to preserve peace and security in the world, to which nonaligned countries are making a constructive contribution, was stressed.

The president of the Federal Executive Council acquainted his guest with the topical internal situation in Yugoslavia and with the results and efforts made to implement the economic stabilization program.

Sava Obradovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Marko Organdic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR; Nikola Cicanovic, adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council on foreign policy issues took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side. Viktor Maltsev, first deputy foreign affairs minister; Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY; and Aleksey Nikoforov, department head at the Foreign Affairs Ministry took part on the Soviet side.

LCY's Dragosavac

LD051542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country. The meeting was also attended by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Andrey Gromyko conveyed greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and to the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Dusan Dragosavac thanked him for the greetings and reciprocated them.

During their friendly conversation they noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and the two countries was developing satisfactorily on the basis of the well-known principles established in joint Yugoslav-Soviet documents.

During the conversation, note was taken of the existence of broad possibilities for the further development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations on an equal basis and for mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields. Attention was also drawn to the importance of continuing to hold meetings and exchanges of views between LCY and CPSU representatives in the spirit of mutual appreciation and respect for differences.

Dr Dusan Dragosavac acquainted Andrey Gromyko with the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress.

During the talks anxiety was expressed at the serious exacerbation of the international situation. It was stressed that this situation called for the involvement of all the countries and all the democratic and progressive forces of the world in the struggle for peace, for a (? revival) of relaxation of international tension, for halting the increasingly dangerous armament race, for the solution of crises and conflicts in the world by peaceful means, to overcome underdevelopment and for the development of international cooperation on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

During the talk reference was also made to topical developments in the communist, workers' and other progressive movements in the world. The significance of the principles adopted in the document of the 1976 Berlin Conference of European Communist Parties was pointed out for the development of cooperation between communist parties and between all progressive forces in the world.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev, Andrey Gromyko invited the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to visit the USSR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR; Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Viktor Maltsev, USSR deputy foreign minister; and Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to SFRY, also took part in the talks.

President Kraigher

LD052114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1959 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation this afternoon, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, who was accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Maltsev and USSR Ambassador in Belgrade Nikolay Rodionov.

During the course of a long and friendly conversation in which Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow, also took part, satisfaction was expressed over the successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and all-round cooperation based on the jointly established principles. In this context, the need for and the usefulness of frequent dialogue and exchange of views at top and other political levels were pointed out. This is a good opportunity, it was said, to attain the best possible mutual understanding and cooperation by respecting the characteristics of the internal development of the two countries and the differences in their international position and approach to individual questions.

Great attention was paid to the alarming exacerbation in international relations and to the need to overcome the existing crises and problems by peaceful means, in keeping with the principles of coexistence. The importance of the role played in this respect by the Nonaligned Movement and nonaligned policy were also pointed out.

In this context, the renewal of detente as a universal process, the conditions in Europe and further CSCE activities, the problems of disarmament and in this connection the disarmament conference in Europe, international economic relations and the problems related to and the importance of building a new international economic system were discussed at some considerable length along with other topical issues. The Soviet foreign affairs minister conveyed the friendly greetings and good wishes of the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev, which Sergej Kraigher cordially reciprocated on behalf of the SFRY Presidency.

MOSCOW CEREMONY HELD IN SQUARE NAMED AFTER TITO

LD022204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1805 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- In a solemn ceremony here today a memorial tablet was (?unveiled in) a Moscow sqaure which was last May named after Josip Broz Tito. In a speech at the observance organized for the occasion, the contribution made by the late Yugoslav president to the struggle for freedom and independence of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities, and for world peace and equal relations, was emphasized. Also stressed was Tito's significance in the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and friendly cooperation.

VRHOVEC VISIT TO GREECE REPORTED 2-3 APRIL

Athens Arrival

LD021210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1054 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Athens, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Athens with his aides today for an official visit to neighboring Greece. At Athens Airport the visitor from Yugoslavia was welcomed and greeted by Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, Greek minister of foreign affairs, and his aides. Also present at the arrival was Trajko Trajkovski, SFRY ambassador to Greece, with embassy staff.

Talks With Foreign Minister

LD022334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1945 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Athens, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Today's talks between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos focussed on the promotion of bilateral cooperation. The two foreign ministers first met tonight at the Greek Foreign Ministry. They exchanged views on bilateral relations and on some topical questions pertaining to international life. They were then joined by their associates.

During a broad exchange of views, both sides noted the positive development of bilateral relations. It has been learned that they also discussed some open issues. It was said that these issues should be resolved quickly, while a period of mutual examination is required for others. The Yugoslav-Greek talks also embraced all areas of political, economic and cultural life. It was stressed that preparations for the conclusion of a new 3-year agreement on cultural cooperation should be intensified. Promotion of transportation between the two countries was also discussed, as were efforts to expand trade and general economic cooperation.

In the sphere of the foreign political activity of the two countries, the talks dealt with the efforts to promote all-Balkan relations, both on the bilateral and multilateral basis. The exchange of views also embraced the discussion of the situation in [word indistinct]; the two sides also discussed the present situation in Europe. The interest of the two countries for disarmament and [word indistinct] in Europe and the world and for (?detente) was stressed. In the course of the talks the closeness of the views on all issues on which views were exchanged was noted, in particular on those which refer to the region. Both sides stressed their desire for the promotion of peace and comprehensive cooperation among Balkan countries.

In addition to Josip Vrhovec, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, the following took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Trajko Trajkovski, the SFRY ambassador to Greece; Ilija Djukic, head of political administration at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Murat Agovic, chief of cabinet of the federal secretary. On the Greek side, in addition to Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, the minister of foreign affairs, the following also took part: Evangelos Yiannopoulos, minister of communication; Karolos Papoulias, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Yeoryios Mazarakis, head of the political administration at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and others.

Meets Papandreou, Karamanlis

LD031542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Athens, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today visited Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in the latter's family home at Kastri near Athens. After this Josip Vrhovec also had a meeting with Greek President Karamanlis. The talks held on that occasion took place in a friendly atmosphere and a high degree of identity or similarity of views was displayed concerning the two countries' views on topical world problems, the situation in Europe, cooperation in the Balkans and bilateral relations. The conversation dwelt in particular on relations in the Aegean and the Cyprus crisis. Josip Vrhovec briefed the Greek leaders on Yugoslavia's activities as a nonaligned country. Both sides pointed out the need to halt the worsening of the international situation caused by the confrontation between the blocs.

Dinner Speeches

LD030136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Athens, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos has given a formal dinner in honor of Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec. During the dinner, which was held in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, both the host and guest exchanged toasts.

Greeting his guests, the Greek foreign minister said:

"Although you are visiting our country for the first time I am sure that you are aware of the sincerity and the warm sentiments our people hold for your country. I am afraid I would merely repeat old words if I were to refer to the historic and combat links that bind our peoples. I would recall that these are reciprocal sentiments of friendship which we nurtured and forged during parallel struggles for the ideals of freedom and independence.

"The stormy historic events experienced by our area never placed the peoples of Greece and Yugoslavia into opposing positions. This very fact represents the most precious guarantee of our future. The friendship of our peoples has developed through multilateral and fruitful cooperation."

"The basic principles of the foreign policy of our two countries," Minister Kharalambopoulos went on to say, "are expressed in respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states without the use of force and for a peaceful solution of differences. We denounce any foreign intervention carried out under any pretext or justification whatsoever.

Continuing his toast, Kharalambopoulos said that these principles are openly violated in international relations virtually everday. He stressed that Cyprus, as a sovereign, independent and nonaligned country and as a UN member, still lives under the occupation of Turkish military forces, and that the fate of 2,000 Greek Cypriots is still unknown despite the clear decisions of the world organization. In this connection I should like to stress how much we appreciate your country's stable support for the Cyprus people, said the Greek minister, adding:

"At a time when international tension and focal points of crises are harming world peace, our area -- the Balkans -- represents an example of the peaceful way of life between countries with different sociopolitical systems. Greece works for international detente. It not only supports the idea of nuclear disarmament but demands general disarmament: controlled and balanced built on foundations of sincerity and mutual trust.

"The friendship between our two countries goes far back in time. It is fruitful and represents a basis for a dynamic and constant development of our bilateral relations. I am convinced that the talks we are having will represent a new point of departure for the enhancement of cooperation in our bilateral relations and that they will make a positive contribution to the consolidation of peace and good neighborly relations in the Balkan area."

Expressing thanks for the words of his host, Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec said:

"We are truly happy to be visiting your country, which is adorned not only by an ancient culture but also by the constant desire for the affirmation of the spirit of freedom and independence. The Greek people confirmed this with their impressive support for PASOK [Pan Hellenic Socialist Movement] during the last elections.

"We are firmly convinced that the traditional friendship between our two countries will continue to develop along the broad avenues of our overall cooperation."

Speaking of the joint efforts of Yugoslavia and Greece and of their contribution to peace, collective security and stability in our region, Vrhovec referred to Yugoslavia's policy, which is based on the principles of nonalignment, stressing that here in the Balkans this is the policy of good neighborly relations which can be promoted successfully both bilaterally and multilaterally.

"This certainly presupposes that the basic principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference which we have laid down in the Helsinki Final Document be consistently respected. This would undoubtedly strengthen trust among the Balkan peoples, make their cooperation more fruitful and create favorable opportunities for the elimination or resolution of still outstanding questions.

"Our efforts to enrich the substance of good neighborliness center on economic and cultural cooperation, open borders and free competition of people," Vrhovec continued. "In this we also give a significant place to national minorities, which are numerous in our area of the Balkans. They should not be a bone of contention but should serve as a firm bridge of linking and of trust.

"The possibilities of intra-Balkan cooperation are varied. By implementing them it is possible to change the climate in the Balkans and strengthen trust and general security. We truly believe that this is the genuine interest of all the peoples in the Balkans."

Vrhovec stressed with great satisfaction that the governments of the two countries had clearly defined their aspirations in this direction and that this is a significant fact of the general situation in the Balkans.

"It is on this path that we also see the perspective of turning the Balkans into a non-nuclear zone, free of nuclear arms, free of the threat of their use and of the use of force in general against the independence and territorial integrity of any Balkan country.

"Such a development in the Balkans would represent a positive contribution to improving the situation in Europe, where we are confronted by particularly intense bloc tensions. This only adds weight to general uncertainty and to the danger experienced by mankind." He added that the arms race, bloc rivalries, the deepening gap between North and South and the growing use of force intensify the danger from general exacerbation and feelings of general insecurity.

"As regards the Cyprus crisis, we believe in the justice of a solution based on the view of the Nonaligned Movement because it includes the demand that foreign troops be withdrawn, that Cyprus' territorial integrity, independence and nonaligned status be guaranteed and that internal life be consolidated through agreement between the two Cypriot communities."

Speaking about the crisis in the Middle East, Vrhovec said that a comprehensive solution could be found only if Israel withdrew from the occupied territories, if the sovereign national rights of the Palestinian people were satisfied and if the PLO were accepted as an equal participant in the peace process.

"I have already said that we are particularly concerned about the situation in Europe because it has a great influence on the general peace and security in the world. For this reason we have firmly advocated that, together with neutral and nonaligned countries, we offer a way out of the blind alley in which the Madrid meeting has found itself. We wish in this way to preserve the possibility of continuing the CSCE process, which is of vital significance for all the peoples of Europe.

"We truly hope that we shall have better fortune in the autumn and that all of us together will work with greater success to strengthen cooperation and security in Europe and contribute to helping the present race in nuclear and conventional arms on the European scene."

In addition to the participants in the Greek-Yugoslav talks, the other guests at the dinner were SFRY Ambassador to Greece Trajko Trajkovski and other Greek political figures.

Communique Issued

LD031852 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1742 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Athens, 3 Apr (TANJUG) At the end of the visit to Greece by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, the following press communique was published in Athens this evening:

"At the invitation of Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, Greek foreign affairs minister, Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, paid an official friendly visit to Greece 2-3 April 1982.

"The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs was received by Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. At these meetings an exchange of views was held on the further development of bilateral relations and on topical international issues of joint interest.

"In the course of the talks the two ministers discussed in detail bilateral relations and expressed readiness to develop them in the spirit of friendship, equality and mutual respect. They agreed that efforts be continued to expand cooperation in the sphere of trade, economy, transport, science and cultural relations.

"In discussing the international situation the two foreign ministers confirmed the loyalty of the two countries to the principles of equality, independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs in any form whatsoever, not resorting to the use of force or threat of the use of force, and respect for the right of every country to its own free development.

"In discussing the situation in the Balkans the two ministers stressed the significance which they attach to the development of goodneighbourly relations and cooperation of all Balkan countries in the bilateral and multilateral sphere in order that the Balkans be turned into a zone of trust, cooperation, security and peace, which is possible to achieve by strictly respecting the principles of the Helsinki Final Act in intra-Balkan relations.

"In discussing the situation further afield in the area the two sides expressed their concern over the lack of solution of the Cyprus crisis, which represents a threat to peace and security in the area.

"They agreed that full demilitarization, and end to the occupation of a great part of the Republic of Cyprus and the withdrawal of all foreign troops, as envisaged by UN resolutions, and respect for independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and nonaligned position of the Republic of Cyprus represent the basis for a lasting and equitable solution.

"The two ministers advocated the elimination of tension in Europe which stems from bloc rivalry, and of further efforts to renew detente and to strengthen the process of cooperation and security in Europe in keeping with the Helsinki Final Act. They also stressed the urgent need to arrest the armament race and also to take measures for general and complete disarmament under strict and efficient international control.

"The two sides stressed their conviction that the solution of the conflicts between states must be attained by peaceful means and in keeping with the UN Charter, and not by threats and by resorting to force.

"The foreign secretary's visit to Greece and the talks held on this occasion took place in a friendly and immediate atmosphere in which identity and proximity of stands and mutual respect for the viewpoints expressed on questions under discussion came to the fore. The two sides expressed their conviction that this visit will contribute to the further promotion of goodneighborly relations, mutual understanding, cooperation and friendship between Greece and Yugoslavia.

Departs for Belgrade

LD031648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Athens, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and a Yugoslav delegation, have ended a 2-day official and friendly visit to Greece and have left for Belgrade by air. At Hellenikon Airport, the federal secretary and his associates were seen off by the Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, and by senior officials of the Greek Foreign Ministry. Trajko Trajkovski, SFRY ambassador to Greece, and embassy officials, also saw them off.

FEC REPORTS ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

AU011452 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar 82 p 4

[Eleonora Vecovska report]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Mar -- The Federal Executive Council has submitted to Yugoslavia's Assembly the report on its work from January 1980 to March 1982 in which, in some 60 pages, it reviews the general social, internal political and international conditions under which the council worked and the results and problems in fulfilling its role in the country's socioeconomic and political system.

The report's 15-page introductory part concisely presents the internal political and socioeconomic conditions under which the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs and organizations performed their constitutional functions. In five chapters, the report deals with the fulfillment of these functions in the sphere of the socioeconomic system, the SFRY's international activities, the implementation of the defense and security policy and the realization of the position of the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration according to the Constitution.

Open Attack by Enemy

The important developments both in our country and in international affairs have given a special imprint to this period and have made it extraordinarily complex and difficult and have influenced the entire socioeconomic and political development of our country. And in the same way they have essentially determined the directions of functioning and entire activity of all organized socialist forces, all state, political and self-managing organs and organizations as well as the activity of the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration.

The introductory part and a separate chapter of the report devote special attention to the intensified activity of the external and internal enemies during the period concerned.

Under the conditions of a deteriorated international political situation and wrongly assessing the situation in our country after Comrade Tito's death, the enemy forces, opposing socialist self-management, the independence and the nonaligned and nonbloc policy of the SFRY, engaged in open actions aimed at destabilizing our country and undermining the foundations of our constitutional order, the report says.

Proceeding from their wrong assessment that more favorable conditions have been created for more aggressive activities in the "post-Tito period," as they call it, the enemies tried to impose their thesis that our sociopolitical system has fallen into a crisis, that the influence of the League of Communists has considerably declined and that the country's leadership is unable to effectively solve the increased social contradictions and especially the exacerbated economic conditions....

However, despite the intensified activities of the external and internal enemies and the counterrevolutionary actions of the Greater Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo, our country's security has not been essentially undermined nor has the continuity of our society's development according to the LCY strategic orientations been jeopardized.

For, in the past period, the enemy's open attempts, with his counterrevolutionary and diversionist activities, to undermine the SFRY's political stability and disrupt the continuity of its development were thwarted by the activities of the entire society and constant intensive actions of all social socialist self-managing forces.

Disproportions in Structure

Fulfilling their functions in the sphere of the socioeconomic system, the Federal Executive Council and its bodies and the organs and organizations of the federal administration completed a very complex task in preparing the accord on foundations of Yugoslavia's social plan for the 1981-85 period and in preparing and adopting that plan.

Several critical analyses were made about the complex conditions of the present stage of the socioeconomic development both in relation to the fulfillment of the preceding plan and the possibilities for and directions of Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development in the current medium-term period. Numerous professional and scientific institutions also were engaged in these tasks, in addition to the organs and bodies of the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Assembly.

The analytical, scientific and professional study of the existing situation and problems and of the possibilities for the country's further socioeconomic development showed that, in the past medium-term period, the economic development was accompanied by a deepening of some basic structural disproportions which hampered the policy of economic stabilization and that it would be necessary to reorient the country's development strategy to a certain extent.

A separate chapter of the report outlines the SFRY's international activity. This activity developed under the conditions of a continuous deterioration of world situation. But, continuing Tito's policy, in this period also, Yugoslavia retained the place of one of the most active nonaligned countries in the struggle for peace and the international political and economic cooperation based on equality despite more difficult world conditions and new attempts to diminish the significance of Yugoslavia's place and role.

In the process of democratization and socialization of our foreign policy, the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council, the SFRY Assembly, the republics and autonomous provinces, the associated labor and the scientific, educational and cultural institutions achieved a high degree of cooperation in creating and implementing our foreign policy.

Principled Policy

Taking into consideration the visits and talks by our officials and delegations, our entire foreign activity contributed to further developing the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation with nearly all countries of the world on the basis of the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territoriral integrity, equality, noninterference and mutual consideration and benefits.

Relations With Neighbors

In our relations with a majority of the neighboring countries, positive results were achieved in the sphere of political, economic and cultural cooperation and in other spheres of cooperation. If such results were not achieved to a sufficient extent in our relations with all neighbors, the reasons for that were not in any lack of our good will and readiness. Despite our efforts to eliminate from our relations with Bulgaria everything that stands in the way of permanently consolidating our mutual relations and developing a comprehensive coooperation, Bulgaria tries, by negating the historical process of the birth of the Macedonian nation and the existence of the Macedonian minority, to keep open the issue of Yugoslavia's territorial integrity and thereby not only casts doubts on the sincerity of its policy toward our country but also jeopardizes the interests of peace and security in the Balkans.

Albania responded to our readiness to develop normal and good neighborly relations in the spheres of mutual interests by interfering in our country's internal affairs and with the activities aimed against our country's constitutional order and territorial integrity. Yugoslavia has pointed out to the Albanian side the unacceptable nature of this behavior and the dangerous consequences that this behavior might entail for our mutual relations.

KOSOVO ANNOUNCES SECURITY EXERCISE 6 APRIL

LD051734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Pristina, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo announced today that a combined exercise would be carried out tomorrow 6 April on the territory of the province in keeping with the plan and program of training the organs of internal affairs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Apart from the organs of internal affairs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, other subjects of social self-protection, such as combined militia units, will also take part in the exercise.

KOSOVO INTERIOR SECRETARY TALKS OF HOSTILE ACTS

AU051700 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Dragan Saran interview with Mehmet Malici, secretary for internal affairs of the Socialist Province of Kosovo -- date and place not given, recorded]

[Text] After the demonstrations by nationalist and irredentist elements in Urosevac on 3 April, our reporter Dragan Saran had talks with Mehmet Malici, provincial secretary for internal affairs of Kosovo. The first question referred to an assessment of the security situation in the province.

[Malici] Well, it is difficult to say something about an assessment, but I beleive that, if we present a cross-section of the present situation, I think that the situation in the province still contains certain difficulties.

It has not been pacified yet. Organized hostile activities still exist, surely to a lesser extent than earlier. An underground exists, although it does not number many members, for our organs in the period since the counterrevolutionary events last year uncovered a tremendous number of organizations and organizers. We are aware, however, that it still has adherents and organized work is still going on.

[Question] You have certain evidence that the directives for certain hostile activities here in the Province of Kosovo in fact come from outside our country.

[Answer] This is right. The collusion of the internal enemy and the foreign enemy is indisputable, and we posess evidence of this. However, it is not only from the outside. When I say that an underground still exists here, I mean that according to their methods of work, according to their manner of work as they have pursued it until now, according to their own admissions on the manner and method of work, certain groups may take such actions independently, without any collusion or links. But in the main, there has been collusion with organizers, either with the most extreme emigre groups and organizations in the West or with some intelligence services; using various perfidious and impudent methods, and with their untruths and lies they can easily gather little groups and for a short time attempt to demonstrate this to the citizens in any part of the province.

[Question] In the past few days, staying in Urosevac, we noticed many conspicuous signs that something was being prepared, and this came true on 3 April shortly before 1400. Why were people allowed to gather? Why did the security organs not work preventively?

[Answer] I believe we did not. (?At the meetings that I have had it has been noted) that one could work to prevent it earlier. We will analyze this and we will see what is the matter. Certainly this was (?a fault) by public security organs, particularly the civilian part of the public security: they should have been more vigilant and followed matters better. They are making excuses now saying that they are not from Urosevac and that it was not possible. We will not be deluded by that.

[Question] Just one more question in conclusion, Comrade Malici. Tell us what the prospects for Kosovo are, in your opinion of course.

[Answer] The prospects of Kosovo are the prospects of Yugoslavia. In a short time we must completely sort out matters that have accumulated for 10 or 15 years. I mean we must not do it with police force and with police methods, but primarily and above all on the basis of the subjective forces of this society, the forces of self-protection and the forces of all the organizations headed by the League of Communists.

FADILJ HODZA ADDRESSES DJAKOVICA LC MEETING

AU041610 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] The hostile forces in the Djakovica Commune have not come to the fore thanks to the intensive sociopolitical activities of the organized social forces in all communities. This was noted today at a session of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Djakovica, which assessed that the political, security and economic situation in the commune was favorable.

The session of the communal committee was attended by Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council.

The results achieved in this community, which can easily be seen by all except the enemies, impose the obligation that (?the efforts be intensified) in the coming period, Fadilj Hodza said in his speech at the session.

He particularly pointed out the necessity that the communists be responsibly involved in ideopolitical edification and in creating a proper awareness in the young generation, especially the secondary school and university students, for they constitute 51 percent of the population in the province. Although the enemy was unable to manifest himself in this commune, his strength must not be underrated. One must bear in mind that he will continue to try to raise his voice in order to attain his sinister aims which harm the (?people) of Albanian nationality most. Therefore we must keenly struggle to the end to unmask the hostile activities and to take the sharpest sanctions against the individuals working in these activities, Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said among other things.

JEDINSTVO CRITICISM OF PRISTINA U. CITED

AU051846 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] Pristina, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- As early as at the beginning of the school year, when irredentists made themselves heard for the first time in the student center, the question of responsibility of the communal commissions which declared the occupants of the student center in Pristina as morally-politcally suitable was raised, today's issue of JEDINSTVO, organ of the Kosovo SAWP, says in connection with the hostile action of students in Pristina the day before yesterday. Even the slow registration of students for accommodation in dormitories, JEDINSTVO continues, was justified precisely by the strictness and systematic checks. However, a full 6 months later a group of "tested" students stubbornly acts from irredentist positions.

Following a major excess by students, it was decided at the university to once again verify the moral-political suitability of students staying in dormitories, but, as far as is known, nothing has been done about this so far. It is in these dormitories that a group of students who are hostile to our society is staying under very favorable conditions, while numerous honest students are lodging privately and paying several times what their colleagues in the student center are paying. Has not injustice been done precisely toward these honest students?

After recalling that the second round of talks with students as planned by the action conference of the League of Communists at the university for the beginning of the spring semester has not yet been held, JEDINSTVO continues:

Another key decision of the action conference of the League of Communists of the university has remained a dead letter on paper, instead of giving noticeable results in normalizing the political-security situation at the university. What is involved are the adopted criteria for ideopolitical assessment of the involvement of teachers, students and working people at the university before, during and after the counterrevolution, adopted as early as on 9 November last year and accepted at all university departments and higher schools. However, it appears that everything ended with the adoption of these criteria. The basic organizations of the League of Communists have not succeeded in ridding themselves of those members of the League of Communists who, in the period before the counterrevolution, operated from positions contrary to the LCY, or who acted in an opportunistic manner toward the action on stabilizing the situation, while making verbal statements in support of the action program and the political platform for Kosovo.

Opportunism, unwillingness to cause resentment and silence by some professors could have only encouraged nationalists and irredentists to "persist" in their action, in their pscyhological pressure on the awareness of the province's working people and citizens. For one thing is certain: that the struggle against the enemy cannot be won by opportunism and silence, and it is even more certain that those who until yesterday poisoned the young people with nationalist ideas cannot work constructively in education. The fact that half of the university departments must repeat their delegate elections speaks sufficiently about the current situation at this higher school institution, JEDINSTVO stresses.

RILINDJA REPLY TO JOVANOVIC COMPLAINT NOTED

AU031604 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Mar 82 p 6

[Text] In the daily POLITIKA of 29 March 1982, on the "Political Chronicle" page under the title "Against Labeling," responding to Ismail Bajra, Batric Jovanovic claimed before our public that RILINDJA carried his reply (at a session of the SAWPY Federal Conference) to Bajra's accusation 6 days later and only after his demarche to the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference.

For the sake of truth, it is our obligation to explain the following:

Via the Federal Executive Council's telex, marked "urgent" and addressed to the RILINDJA chief and responsible editor, we received a letter from Batric Jovanovic on 22 February 1982 which ends with the following sentence: "We ask you to publish this letter in the next issue of RILINDJA."

B. Jovanovic's letter was published in full in the 25 February 1982 issue without any intervention nor were we aware of the "demarche" to the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference.

[Signed] RILINDJA editorial board, Pristina.

SLOVENE LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 5 APR

LD052004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia today designated as unacceptable attempts and endeavours at solving the difficulties in production and market supplies in Yugoslavia through a centralized distribution of foreign exchange.

It is only through expanded exports that regular and undisturbed supplies can be ensured, said Franc Setinc, Presidency Secretary of the League of Communists of Slovenia, at a republican Central Committee session today. To seek administrative solutions as a way out of economic difficulties is a short-sightedness which can greatly damage the country, he said.

Self-management constitutes the foundation of the Yugoslav political and socio-economic system, said Setinc and we must build it up in favourable and difficult conditions alike.

The secretary of the party presidency of the most developed Yugoslav republic said that the society needs a democratic debate, but cannot permit anarchy in that debate. Speaking about the debates underway in Slovenia about the Slovene language Setinc opposed the "spreading of unsubstantiated claims on the Slovene language being endangered in Yugoslavia." He also opposed the unitarianist idea that every care for mother tongue is a threat to Yugoslavia.

The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia supported the proposal that the republics and provinces determine in their party statutes the duration of mandates for republican and provincial officials in the League of Communists in accordance with their needs. The same solutions need not be equally suitable to all, he said. President Tito did not wish his initiative on collective work, decision making, responsibility and one-year term of office to turn into a dogma, Setinc said.

BRIEFS

NEW SLOVENE JOURNALISTS' PRESIDENT -- Jak Koprivc, chief editor of DELO, was elected new president of the Journalists' Society of Slovenia today. [Excerpts] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1721 GMT 26 Mar 82 LD]